The Bee.

VOL. XVI. NO. 84. TOLEDO, OHIO, MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3, 1891. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS

IN THE BEE TO-DAY.

WEATHER.

Ohio forecast—Generally fair weather, showers probable in the southern portion; stationary temperature; northeasterly winds.

Lower Michigan—Stationary temperature, fair weather; northeasterly winds.

Local indications for the next 24 hours from 3 p. m.—Nearly stationary temperature; fair weather; winds northeasterly

LOCAL.

Interview with Consul Brown.
Dr. Mowry after Editor Mack.
That Scottwood avenue piping.
Condition of the city's finances.
Discovery of a decomposed body.
Rush on the railroads for Detroit.
Yachting parties have a good time.
Col. Smead's experience in London.
All is lovely with the street car men.
Dedication of a church at Auburndale.
Arrangements for Labor day celebration.
Possibility of the rolling mills closing down.
Forsyth post off for the G. A. R. encampment.
Herman Hollender, salesman for L. Franc & Co., missing.

UNITED STATES.

Raum to be invited to resign.
Simpson's coming trip to Ohio.
Wholesale poisoning in Indiana.
A cyclone in the Indian territory.
Senator Brice on American politics.
The secret of Mr. Quay's withdrawal.
The Sabbath breaking case in Tennessee.
Ohio medical men to meet in Mansfield.
A female thief arrested at Niagara Falls
David Harpster displeased with McKinleyism.
Silver anniversary of the G. A. R. in Detroit.
The career of Thomas Hendricks Leitzenberger.
Lawyer Newcombe's daughter will contest his will.
An Italian mob fired on and eight persons killed.
The Missouri river continues to wash away its banks.
New York police have another murder mystery to solve.
Maud Estabrook prefers a Mormon husband to a fortune.
A Michigan man confesses a crime committed 16 years ago.
An escaped convict, converted by a sermon, returns to prison.

FOREIGN.

Parnell cannot trust the liberals.
An attack on the barracks at Barcelona.
Chili's plea for justice as told by Don Waldo Silva.
Reported that Emperor William was on a tear when he sprained his leg.

EIGHT ITALIANS KILLED.

Will This Cause an International Squabble?

A Posse Fires on the Men Who Murdered the Brumfield Family.

Catlettsburg, Ky., Aug. 3.—A rumor is current upon the streets this morning that a sheriff's posse in attempting to capture the body of Italians who murdered the Brumfield family Friday night, were forced to fire on the assassins with terrible fatal effect, eight dagos being instantly killed.

Brought Back Her Remains.

New York, Aug. 3.—The North German Lloyd steamship Ems which arrived here to-day from Southampton and Bremen has on board the remains of Mrs. Elliott T. Slocum of Detroit who left to visit her sister in Dresden in February last and died there June 6. The coffin will be received at the dock by ex-Postmaster General Dickinson and Bishop Wilmington of Nebraska. The remains will be taken to Detroit on President Ledyards private car. Mrs. Slocum was the daughter of the late Remson Wood.

Called on the Czar.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—King Alexander of Servia arrived here to-day on a visit to the imperial family. The czar and several of the Russian grand dukes received him at the station and he was tendered all the honors due a neighboring sovereign.

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High Grades--Finely Cased

If you are contemplating the purchase of a Watch of any description, it will pay you to consult us.

J. J. FREEMAN, 313 SUMMIT ST

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Mr. Blaine is right. We believe in reciprocity and practice it as far as possible with our customers.

Furniture, Carpets, Ranges, &c., sold on Installments at cash prices. Baby Carriages and Refrigerators $1 down and $1 per week. Goods delivered free anywhere in Toledo.

Honorable and square dealing every time. Ask your friends about us. Come in and examine our goods and learn our prices.

DRAPER & NUGENT.

Is There a Crack in Your Wall?

Have your rooms papered while we are selling goods below cost.

ALLEN & PARKHURST.

MANTELS

Which combine all the good qualities and all of the lesser ones are what we endeavor at all times to have. The designs are pretty, the material good, the finish most perfect, or less perfect, as the buyer may desire. By less perfect we mean less expensive. Some people do not want to pay as much as others. It's not every one who would buy a Mantel for $25, yet many would expect to pay more. You can choose which.

THE CONANT BROS' FURNITURE CO.,

Summit, Adams and Water Streets.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of our own manufacture, at low cash prices; Wooden and Willow ware, Hammocks and Croquet sets, Baskets of every variety, Rattan and Reed Rocking Chairs, Boys' Express Wagons, Velocipedes, etc., etc.

LUESCOMB & CO., 510 & 512 SUMMIT

SHERMAN A DECOY.

An Interesting Republican Fight in Ohio.

The Sage of Mansfield Has a Clever Part.

He Will Throw His Strength to Charles Foster.

The One War Cry is to Down Foraker.

The Grand Old Party in the Buckeye State Will Have a Hard Time at the Polls this Fall.

Columbus, Aug. 3.—The senatorial lines are being drawn very tightly between ex-Gov. Foraker on the one side and Sherman and Foster on the other. Both factions are claiming advantages in the late Hamilton county convention and each declaring they have a large majority of the legislative delegation placed in nomination there last Thursday.

It is a pretty well understood fact that Sherman occupies the position of a decoy, while Foster is the real candidate who is to receive the benefit of whatever strength Sherman may develop against the combined opposition of the Farmers' Alliance and the Foraker faction in his own party.

That there is a deadly strife between the ex-governor and the senator does not admit of a doubt, and either will go to the bitter end to defeat the other. For this reason Sherman is the ostensible candidate, but expects at the proper time, if it becomes necessary, to throw his strength in favor of Secretary Foster.

This part of the program is intentionally kept in the background in order to divert all influence possible from Foraker. Two years ago, when Gov. Foraker was a candidate for the fourth nomination, a rumor became current that he would enter the race for the senatorship, whether elected governor or not.

This came to the ears of the ex-governor prior to the assembling of the convention that nominated him and he sent for a couple of gentlemen who had given currency to the rumor, telling them that they were mistaken in regard to the matter and, at the same time, declaring that he was not a candidate for the senate.

In explaining his reasons and to prove to the gentlemen that he was not an applicant for the place he remarked that, if a candidate at all for the senate, he would not be at that time, as it was his desire to knock Senator Sherman out when the latter should come up for re-election.

This statement is now being used by the Sherman managers in their efforts to manufacture sentiment in favor of their combination and against the ex-governor, but it is exceedingly doubtful if they can accomplish anything by so doing.

Referring to the Cincinnati delegation, a prominent Sherman manager remarked to your correspondent to-night that Foraker was not "in it" and that he would be the worst beaten man that had aspired to the senatorship in many years in the event that the legislature is republican.

This gentleman professed to have seen a letter just written from Cincinnati, in which it was stated that Sherman had nothing to fear from the delegation nominated in Hamilton county.

It is claimed neither of the senatorial candidates will vote for Foraker and that he cannot control to exceed three of the representative candidates. The fact that B. W. Wydman, who was a member of the Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth general assemblies, voted for Sherman in 1885, was referred to as evidence that the senator had friends in the delegation. George B. Fox is also claimed as an outspoken Sherman man.

The claim in reference to Wydman, who is again nominated for the house, does not seem to be well founded, when the fact is taken into consideration that he owes his present position as trustee of the boys' industrial school to ex-Governor Foraker, by whom he was first appointed to the place, and afterward reappointed by Governor Campbell as the republican representative on the board.

On the other hand the Foraker managers are most confidently claiming the entire delegation from Hamilton county. It is known that letters and telegrams have been received here by the Foraker managers from parties in Cincinnati, who must certainly know the sentiment of the nominees, that Governor Foraker will have every one of the thirteen candidates with a possible exception of two, and it is claimed that before the time for the caucus to convene the two doubtful ones will be in line.

Whatever truth there may be in the respective claims of the warring factions, the condition of affairs goes to prove the fact that the Sherman and Foraker men in Ohio are waging a most bitter contest for the senatorship, and all talk about harmony in the republican ranks is pure balderdash.

While all of the candidates are closely watching one another, the Sherman-Foster combination has a number of men, including several office holders, traveling over Ohio endeavoring to set up legislative nominations against the ex-governor.

Chief among these traveling men is Capt. J. C. Donaldson, who is on the payrolls of the United States senate and draws his salary regularly.

Ex-State Senator Pollock is also on the government payroll, and it seems to be his mission to work up sentiment in the larger cities and extort money from the federal office holders to aid Sherman and Foster in downing Foraker.

The business of these gentlemen is well known to the Foraker managers and their every move is being closely watched with the full determination to make a contest in each Republican county and senatorial district yet to nominate legislative candidates.

As the times goes on this fight will develop in bitterness, and will rival any contest for the senatorship ever made in Ohio.

From the best information obtainable it is evident the Sherman men are reckoning without their hosts, and are claiming the Hamilton county delegation simply to break the force of the lead obtained by Foraker.

MRS. SEARLE'S RAILROADS.

A Lively Scramble After the Valuable Stock.

Her Death May Cause New Complications to Arise—Her Adopted Son's Course.

San Francisco, Aug. 3.—The details of the will of Mrs. Hopkins-Searles, disinheriting her adopted son, Timothy Hopkins, and leaving her fortune to Mr. Searles, created a bigger sensation in railroad circles here than the news of her death.

The possibilities of the control of the estate are now very complicated. If one-quarter of her railroad holdings had been left to young Hopkins, then the Stanford and Crocker faction could easily have purchased the balance, and thus have secured control. Timothy Hopkins has always worked with Crocker. Now, with Timothy expressly disinherited in the will, there is nothing for this faction to do except to buy the enormous block of at least $30,000,000 worth of railroad stocks and bonds, which will pass into the hands of Mr. Searles under the will. He is known to be opposed to railroad securities, and it is possible that President Huntington may flatter Mr. Searles with the hope of making him president of the Southern Pacific company. This would allow Huntington to retain his power, and would prevent Stanford and Crocker from securing a controlling interest.

A railroad man said to-day that, although Huntington may disclaim any feeling against Stanford, he is still bitter against him, because he thinks Stanford used the railroad for a personal end. He is not the man to forgive anyone, said this gentleman, who continued: "I should not be surprised to see him bring Mr. Searles into the company and depose some men now in influential positions. Mr. Huntington has little confidence in any of the officers of the road, and he would like to supplant several with eastern men. The possibility of such changes make life disagreeable to officers in the big Southern Pacific building. They are all afraid of Huntington, because they never know where his heavy hand will fall. He has done much to improve railroad discipline, but he is disliked as much as he is feared."

Speaking of Mrs. Hopkins-Searles' will, another authority said to-day: "It would seem impossible for Timothy Hopkins to break his foster mother's will. The document offers no loophole for a contest. His only chance would be to prove mental incapacity or undue influence. The former he cannot do, and the latter would be a difficult task. But I have no doubt that young Hopkins will try to break the will."

LEITZENBERGER'S FALL.

It was the Cause of Hendrick's Death.

The Close of a Depraved Career—His Love for the Green Table Could Not be Conquered.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Lewis Leitzenberger, a relative of ex-Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks, was arrested on Saturday night by officers who were looking for Tommy Morgan, a Chicago burglar. The arrest seems to have proved the truth of the report that Morgan and Leitzenberger were one and the same person. The prisoner was shot on July 14th, while attempting to escape from a residence on Grand Boulevard, which he was robbing. The wound was not dangerous, and Morgan or Leitzenberger managed to escape from the county hospital to which he had been taken. After his flight the queer rumors as to his identity became current. On his person, when arrested Saturday night, was found a number of tools which he is said to have used in housebreaking.

Cincinnati, Aug. 3.—The arrest in Chicago Saturday night of Thomas Hendricks Leitzenberger is probably the closing chapter of a depraved career. Leitzenberger was born and reared in Cincinnati. His mother was a sister of the Vice President Hendricks, and Tom was his favorite male relative. The young man was secured a position in a bank in Indianapolis through the influence of Senator Hendricks. He began to gamble a good deal, and finally turned up a defaulter. Mr. Hendricks paid $5,000 on his account. Notwithstanding his bad habits Mr. Hendricks did not despair of reforming his nephew, and while he was vice president secured him a position in the Indianapolis postoffice. A short time before his death Mr. Hendricks again learned that Leitzenberger was a defaulter. Intimate friends of the late statesman say it was the conduct of Leitzenberger that caused his death.

Within the last year Leitzenberger has become one of the most daring burglars in the country. His relatives have given him up, and will make no effort to save him from the penitentiary.

MR. QUAY'S WITHDRAWAL.

He Could Read the Handwriting on the Wall.

If Harrison Is Nominated He Is a Doomed Man.

Pennsylvania Republicans in Such Turmoil that He Did Not Care to Command the Ship This Year.

Pittsburg, Aug. 3.—The real cause of Senator Quay's resignation from the chairmanship of the republican national committee is said to be known only to the senator and his friends, some of the closest of whom are in Pittsburg.

A gentleman who knows something about the matter in the course of a conversation here to-day, said:

"At the time of Harrison's election, which Quay did so much to promote, the president was unknown, and the people thought he would in some measure display some of the ability of his grandfather, William Henry Harrison.

"They are sadly disappointed in this, however, and Quay, who makes it a point to follow the will of the people, sees that there is much discontent. He, too, is disappointed in the ability of the president.

"With Harrison at the head of the ticket in 1892, the junior senator is sharp enough to see defeat ahead, and he has, I am told, intimated this very thing to some of his friends. Quay has nearly always been on good terms with the administration, and he recognizes the embarrassing position it would place him in to be at the head of the national committee if the coming convention should declare for Blaine.

"He would then be blamed for a repudiation of Harrison and an open rupture would be likely to follow between him and the Harrison faction. He has just sized up the matter this way:

"If Harrison is nominated he (Quay) is not going to conduct a fight and have the odium of losing it fall on him, and if Blaine is nominated he wants to be in the position of one having no hand in it, and to retain his pleasant relations with the president.

"Why did he resign as a member of the national committee from Pennsylvania?"

"Well, there is more in this unexpected move than the public will be able to realize for some time. It is a well-known fact that it is in the counties of Philadelphia, Lancaster and Allegheny that the republican party in this state gets its majority.

"Aside from these strongholds the state is democratic. In each of these three counties there is serious disaffection—the Bardsley affair in Philadelphia, the judgeship fight in Lancaster and the old Quay-Magee squabble in Allegheny.

"As a member of the national committee Quay could do little to adjust these difficulties, but as a man behind the scenes, with his acknowledged power, he could work wonders. He sees that unless an understanding is reached the state is more than likely to go democratic this fall. He wants to avert this, and for this reason has decided to play the part of Quay the citizen, instead of Quay the national chairman or Quay the member of the national committee."

"Who is likely to succeed Quay as a member from this state?"

"You may say that State Chairman Andrews will be the man. There is no doubt in my mind that events will so shape themselves. Gen. Reeder is also mentioned, but would not accept the place even if it were tendered him."

"Do you think there is any probability of Quay taking the state chairmanship in case Andrews should resign?"

"I think that if he sees there is a necessity for him to do so he will go into the coming fight in that role, though of this I am not certain. Andrews will resign. He does not want the place, and he has so expressed himself on different occasions."

SENATOR BRICE ABROAD.

He Talks to the Londoners on Politics.

He Expresses Doubt as to His Again Serving on the National Committee.

London, Aug. 3.—United States Senator Calvin S. Brice, of Onio, is sight-seeing in London. He does not care to talk much on politics, but said to-day in an interview with a United Press correspondent that he doubted if he would serve on the democratic national committee another term. He thinks the democratic national convention will be held at Cincinnati or New York. As to the candidates for the presidency, he feels certain that the nominee will be chosen among Cleveland, Boies, Gray, Morrison and Carlisle.

Mr. Brice gave the correspondent the impression, without saying so, that he favors ex-President Cleveland.

THE CRIME HAUNTED HIM.

A Murder Committed Sixteen Years Ago.

One of the Guilty Parties Confesses and a Wholesale Arrest of Citizens Will Follow.

Petoskey, Mich., Aug. 3.—The prosecuting attorney of Presque Isle county yesterday issued warrants for the arrest of 13 men who William Repke claims assisted him to murder Albert Molliter and his clerk, Ed Sullivan, of Rogers City, 16 years ago.

The confessor, Repke, is already in prison. The men are well known and some of them hold public offices. Molliter was a natural son of old King William, of Wurtemburg, and came to this country while quite young, being banished for trying to steal a plan of the fortifications at Uhlan.

After coming here he enlisted in the army and soon rose to a place on General Sigel's staff. After the war he went to Detroit, married and formed a partnership with a man named Rogers.

They came to this county and built a mill, importing Germans and Poles to work it. The burning of the mill caused Rogers to draw out. He left Molliter without money. By his influence with the Germans Molliter got himself elected treasurer of the county, and it is said that by manipulating the money and juggling the funds rebuilt the mill and acquired a good deal of money.

He refused to make an accounting and ruled the people with a rod of iron, bringing upon himself, so many people say, the fate he met.

LETTER CARRIERS.

Preparation for the Annual Convention in Detroit.

New York, August 3—The second annual convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers will be held in Detroit August 5, 6, and 7.

There are 253 branches attached to the organization, representing a membership of 8,000. Each branch is entitled to at least one delegate. The larger branches have one delegate for every fifty members. This city will be represented by twelve delegates.

The association was formed in 1889 at Milwaukee. The officers are: president, John J. Goodwin, Providence; vice president, R. R. Sampson, Chicago; secretary, John F. Victory, New York; treasurer, T. H. Lorch, Milwaukee; sergeant-at-arms, B. W. Washington, Memphis; executive board, John J. Goodwin, John F. Victory, Harry Cummer, Buffalo; F. W. Campbell, Minneapolis; George Sweeney, Cincinnati. Legislative committee, Theodore C. Dennis, Boston; Wilmot Dunn, Nashville; G. J. Kieffer, Omaha; C. W. Morton, Brooklyn; and H. M. Day, St. Louis.

The object of the association is to establish a reliable and economical insurance for the members and effect reforms by legislation in their behalf. The members of the New York delegation will start to-morrow.

INFLUENCED BY A SERMON.

An Escaped Convict Returns to His Prison.

He Has Been Converted and Wants to Serve Out His Time for Stealing a Mule.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 3.—Five years ago a white man named T. W. Hunnicutt escaped from the Mississippi penitentiary. He was sentenced for 10 years for stealing a mule in Washington county.

To-day he returned and surrendered himself and is once more behind the walls. On arriving in Jackson he hunted up Dr. Sproles, pastor of the Baptist church and chaplain of the penitentiary, telling him while in the pen he became converted at his services and long since, while lying dangerously ill at Delbi, La., that sermon had come back to him and he determined then and there to lead a better life and return to Mississippi to serve out his sentence, even though he was not guilty of the charge of stealing the mule.

Dr. Sproles accompanied Hunnicutt to Gov. Stone's office, where an explanation was had and clemency prayed for. They then went to the penitentiary, where the converted convict voluntarily entered upon the punishment meted out to him years ago. It is very probable he will soon be pardoned.

WILL NOT LEAVE THE STATE.

The Southern Loan and Investment Company Still on Deck.

Boston, Aug. 3.—In view of recent newspaper statements to the effect that the Southern Loan and Investment company had been notified by the commissioner of foreign mortgage corporations that it must immediately cease to do business in this state, General Manager Winter, of Richmond, Va., has written a letter to Commissioner McPherson announcing that the company ceased to do business in this state last March, and that the company was unaware that a former notice of withdrawal was necessary.

The manager wishes to distinctly deny the report that the company has been obliged to leave the state, and also declares that his company has no connection whatever with the New England Co-operative Land company, with which its name has been associated.

FOUND HER DEAD BODY.

Evidence of Another Murder Most Foul.

A Beautiful Young Woman Choked to Death and Left by the Roadside.

New York, Aug. 3.—Yesterday morning the body of a beautiful young woman about 20 years of age was found about a third of a mile from Myers' cigarette factory at Glendale, L. I.

From the appearance of the body it looked as if murder had been committed at some distance and the body taken to where it was found. Although Saturday was a muddy night, and the place where the body was found is an exceptionally muddy place, the clothing was quite dry and the shoes almost untouched by mud.

The tongue was protruding from the mouth, and marks of four fingers and a thumb were plainly discernible on the throat. The dead girl was about 4 feet 9 inches high, with jet black hair and dark eyes. She wore a black dress over two petticoats, one white and the other red. She wore black kid gloves and high buttoned shoes.

On one of the fingers of the left hand was a ring set with rubies, with the letters "N. to H." On the middle finger of the right hand was a small plain gold ring.

The discovery of the body drew nearly everybody in the village to the spot, but no one had ever seen the murdered girl. Dr. Vincent Fudge, of Maspeth, made a post mortem examination of the body and said that the girl had come to her death by strangulation. Over one hundred people called to see the body, but no one could identify the girl or could remember having seen any one like her in Glendale before.

The place where she was found is desolate and lonely, and the nearest dwelling is a quarter of a mile away. The coroner will hold an inquest on Friday.

New Catholic School.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 3.—The new parochial school of St. Joseph's parish, just completed at a cost of $50,000, was formally dedicated yesterday. Thirty visiting priests and bishops were in attendance. The principal sermon was by Bishop Keane, of Washington, D. C.

Bishop Harkins, of Rhode Island, created great surprise by announcing that the building would be called the Hazard Memorial school, in honor of George Babcock Hazard, who, although not a Catholic, bears one-half the cost of its construction, and he was given the blessing of the bishop.

A Woman's Quarrel.

New York, Aug. 3.—Newton Baker and Orville Anderson live in the same flat at Croton landing. Baker is Robert Ingersoll's private secretary. The wives of the two men have been at war for months and Saturday the men took it up with the result that Baker was shot and perhaps mortally wounded.

Will Contest the Will.

New York, Aug. 3.—The World this morning publishes a story to the effect that Mrs. George W. Lederer, nee Ida Forine Newcombe, daughter of the late Richard S. Newcombe, the well known lawyer, will contest her father's will on the ground of undue influence on the part of Mrs. Newcombe and others whose names are not given.

Died from His Wounds.

New York, Aug. 3.—Charles E. Goodwin, the commercial agent who was shot in his apartments at 2:30 West Forty-second street, last night, by Bertram C. Webster, the horse owner and bookmaker, died in Roosevelt hospital at 2 o'clock this morning.

Tony Pastor's Return.

New York, Aug. 3.—Tony Pastor arrived Saturday by the steamer Etruria from Europe, after a visit of seven weeks.

DISAPPOINTED WITH BILL

David Harpster Don't Like McKinley Prices.

The Low Value of Wool is Causing Him Trouble.

Billy Gear Making a Winning Fight Up in His District—Wyandot County Politics.

Upper Sandusky, Aug. 3.—(Special)—There are in these midsummer days but little of interest, politically speaking, in Wyandot county, and its pleasant capital, Upper Sandusky.

People are not talking politics to any extent, most of the farmers being too busy taking care of their golden harvests to even think of the great campaign just ahead.

One of the most prominent figures in Wyandot county is David Harpster, "Uncle Davy," as he is familiarly known. He lives a few miles from Upper Sandusky at the little village of Harpster, formerly known as Fowler.

Mr. Harpster is one of the heaviest landowners in the county and is known far and wide as an extensive wool grower. His opinions on questions pertaining to sheep raising have always been regarded with much respect, and have been eagerly sought for.

He has been in the business all his life, and has carefully watched the legislation of the county on this question.

When the McKinley bill was before the ways and means committee Mr. Harpster appeared before it and stated that in his opinion there ought to be a tariff on wool, but not a heavy one. The McKinley bill did not meet his views, but after it became a law, he was fully satisfied that it would increase the price of wool to the vicinity of 50 cents per pound.

He has always been a firm friend of Major McKinley and has regarded his statements on economic questions as incontrovertible.

Since the fact has been established that wool is from two to four cents lower under the McKinley law than under former schedules Uncle Davy has been in much distress.

He cannot understand why it is that the statements made by McKinley, that a high tax would increase the price of wool, have not proven true.

Within the first year he finds the price away down, with absolutely no prospect of an advance.

He went to Lakeside the other day to meet the republican candidate and champion high taxer for the purpose of ascertaining why the wool market is so low, but the major could not give him much satisfaction. He only advised Uncle Davy "to wait."

Harpster has a big clip of wool on hand and the low price will cause great loss to him. The fact is that he is about to lose faith in the stock arguments of protectionists.

"I couldn't believe in a high tariff on wool," said he to a BEE, "but he would venture no opinion as to the probability of a rise in the market under the present law.

He endeavored to fix a day with both McKinley and Governor Campbell when he might meet them and talk the matter over, but they gave him no definite answer.

In the meantime he is occupying his time in writing letters to the great wool raisers of the country, urging concerted action, that the present law may be repealed or modified.

It does not suit him in its present shape. It affects his pocketbook.

Billy Gear's Fight.

Billy Gear will have a double fight on his hands this year, but that he will come down the stretch a winner there is little doubt. The Farmers' alliance ticket in the field against him will possibly divert a few democratic votes, but the majority is so large that Gear will pull through by a safe margin.

He is one of the most systematic campaigners in the state, and will hustle from the opening of the campaign to the close in such a manner as will in itself insure victory.

Mr. Gear has always been one of the democratic wheel horses of this section of the state, and the present scheme to down him will fall far short of its purpose.

Democrats of Wyandot county are standing firm, and will work indefatigably for Gov. Campbell and the entire ticket.

They have always been well organized in this county, and will have the same sort of war paint on this year.

Republican farmers clearly see the fallacy of a policy of high protection, and will not support McKinley. No amount of argument can convince them that a people to be prosperous must be taxridden almost beyond the point of endurance.

Gear will be elected, and Wyandot will return a big majority in favor of lower taxes and good government.

WHOLESALE POISONING.

Negroes at Memphis, Ind., Poison a Neighbor's Well.

Memphis, Ind., Aug. 3.—An effort at wholesale poisoning, partially successful, was made last night. A well on the place of John Harris is used by a colony of colored people. Last evening the family of Fountain Parker drank of the water. All were taken sick, vomiting violently, and only the heroic labors of several physicians prevented a fatal ending. This morning a white substance was found in the spout and on the pump valves, which is thought to be the poison used. It is believed that colored persons, attenuity with the Parkers, are guilty of the crime.

THE RIGHTS OF A STATE.

An Interesting Decision in the King Case.

The Federal Court Refuses to Interfere and the Sabbath-Breaker Must go to Jail.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 3.—E. S. Hammond, district United States judge, has handed down his decision in the now famous case of R. M. King, the Seventh-Day Adventist.

King was convicted a year ago of Sabbath breaking by plowing on Sunday in Obion county. He appealed to the supreme court, and the sentence was affirmed. Then the Adventists and the National Secular association took up the case. Don M. Dickinson was engaged as counsel and the case was taken to the federal court last November on a writ of habeus corpus, the contention being that the conviction was contrary to the bill of rights of Tennessee and the constitution of the United States, and that the defendant was held prisoner by the sheriff without due process of law.

The application was argued several months ago and Judge Hammond has had it under advisement ever since.

The opinion is a lengthy and learned document and dwells exhaustively on every phase of the arguments advanced in favor of the religious prisoner. The defendant, however, is remanded back to the custody of the sheriff to pay the fine or serve the time in lieu, according to the sentence.

The decision is based, not so much on the constitutionality of Sabbath laws as upon the fact that King was convicted under due process of Tennessee law, and it is not in the province of the federal court to review the case.

HUNGER PROSTRATES

An Old Gentleman Who Was too Proud to Beg.

Indianapolis, Aug. 3.—A well-dressed stranger fell upon the streets to-day, and a letter in his pocket indicated that he had attempted suicide. It developed, however, that he was in a starving condition, haven eaten nothing for several days, and being too proud to beg. He registered as Charles Joseph Schulz, and documents show that he is well connected abroad, a brother being secretary of the postoffice at Weems. Schulz is endeavoring to make his way east, with a view of returning to Germany.

A Famous Divorce Case.

Concord, N. H., Aug. 3.—The famous Littleton divorce case of Robinson against Robinson, in which the doctrines of Christian science played a part, was disposed of by the supreme court Saturday. The husband, as libelee, alleged extreme cruelty on the part of the wife, as a result of her having embraced the doctrines mentioned since marriage. The effect has been to injure his sensitive nature and destroy his health.

In the decree granting the divorce the court said: "The law considers the results. It cannot be said as a matter of law that the treatment could not have produced the effect reported by the trial judges."

MURDERED BY ITALIANS.

A Terrible Tale of Butchery Reported.

A Whole Family Suffer Death at the Hands of a Drunken Mob of Dagoes.

Cattlesburg, Ky., Aug. 3.—Wayne county, W. Va., was the scene of one of the most horrible murders last week that ever blackened the criminal calendar of that state.

On the night mentioned, a Mr. Brumfield, his wife and five children were murdered in the most horrible manner imaginable and their bodies consumed by flames.

The only theory advanced for the crime, as told by Mr. Payne, just from the scene of the murder, is revenge and the love of gold. On Friday night, about midnight, a party of fifty Italians, employed as laborers at the Norfolk and Western railroad became drunk and started upon a tour of devastation. The Brumfield family reside some distance from the railroad camp, and were thought to have a considerable amount of cash in their possession.

After raising a big noise, the Italians, in a body, made their way to Brumfield's residence. After arriving at the residence admittance was demanded, but refused by the inmates.

Rails and clubs were secured by the drunken dagos and the doors and windows forced. Mr. Brumfield and two half-grown sons made a brave fight in defense of their home and life. The defenders fought with desperation, using every available article as weapons, but without avail, as their number was fifteen to one.

After the brave defenders were brought to the floor with repeated blows they were murdered in a most cruel and cold-blooded manner. Their throats were cut from ear to ear, and their bodies fearfully stabbed with knives carried by the Italians.

After disposing of the men folks, the now infuriated dagos turned toward the helpless women and children. Mrs. Brumfield and her three little children were the next victims of the drunken devils. After completing their hellish work the dagos searched the house for valuables and then completed their work by setting fire to the home, consuming the bodies.

TO FIGHT FORAKER.

Charles Foster to Enter the State Campaign.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Secretary Foster leaves for Fostoria to-night. He will be gone about a week on a mixture of private and political business. The secretary has undertaken to direct the cause of the republican party in Ohio from Washington but he finds it a difficult job.

Foraker has cinchered the McKinley-Sherman-Foster combination out of the management of affairs at Columbus and has knocked Foster's smooth senatorial scheme into a cocked hat.

The object of Foster's visit is to pour oil on the troubled waters and failing in that to adopt measures to strengthen the position of the combination forces in the contest against Foraker for the legislative nominations.

He has several vacant positions in the treasury department which he hopes to use advantageously in the fight to down Foraker.

WILL BE INVITED TO GO.

Raum Will Have to Hand in His Resignation.

His Inattention to the Duties of His Office Have Become a Public Scandal.

Washington, Aug. 3.—In this day of resignations there is one that comes not to the waiting and anxious president. It is that of Pension Commissioner Raum.

No document is more desired by President Harrison than one signed by Green B. Raum announcing his intention of leaving an office he has never honored, and which he has administered solely to further his private interests.

The president is tired of Commissioner Raum, and the latter's immediate superior, Acting Secretary Chandler of the interior department, is daily praying that this thorn in the side of the administration be removed.

The only thing preventing President Harrison from calling for Raum's resignation long ago was the fear of offending the old soldiers. The old soldiers are beginning to learn how little service the commissioner is to them or to the government that furnishes him with bread and butter.

Raum has at last observed the signs of the coming storm and will soon place his resignation in the hands of the president.

The commissioner has been carefully preparing for this step. He is fully aware of the president's dislike of his conduct in office, but is not quite ready to give up $6,000 a year.

The $500 a month which he receives for doing nothing furnishes him a comfortable income while he is trying to float the Universal Refrigerator stock. The hints he has received that his services are not satisfactory have had no effect.

With the assurance born of a knowledge of the president's fear to turn him out, and that he can continue to draw $500 a month, he calmly proceeds to consider his personal interests only. The government be hanged!

In the commissioner's case patience has ceased to be a virtue, and the president has been compelled to listen to complaints from all departments of the government about General Raum's neglect of duties.

If the commissioner will not take a hint he will, it is believed, receive a request from the chief executive very shortly for his resignation.

Razors at a Camp Meeting.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 3.—A free fight occurred yesterday afternoon at a colored people's camp meeting on the Seekonk river. There were about 25 negroes, most of them intoxicated, engaged in the affray. A number of the men were cut and bruised. One man had a thumb bitten off and another named Ruben was so dangerously kicked that he is now in a critical condition. No arrests have been made.

HELD HIM WITHOUT BAIL

Harry Willey Charged with Premeditated Murder.

A Strong Effort to Get Him Out on Bond Failed.

Two Thousand People Attended the Funeral of the Murdered Man on Sunday.

Defiance, Aug. 3.—(Special)—The excitement continues unabated in the Krotz-Willey tragedy. The funeral of Krotz occurred yesterday and the obsequies were largely attended, about two thousand people being present.

The preliminary hearing Saturday resulted in Willey being remanded to jail on a charge of willful and premeditated murder.

The attorneys for the defense labored strenuously to allow the prisoner to be admitted to bail, but met with vigorous opposition by the prosecution.

The decision of Justice Hunter gives universal satisfaction.

Willey's friends were ready to furnish bail in any sum the court might require.

It is understood his attorneys will apply to Judge Sutphen to release him on bail his friends claiming there is an absence of testimony to show it was a premeditated and willful murder.

There are no new developments in the case and the defense is preparing to make a strong fight.

Mrs. Willey is reported as having become insane from the the terrible strain on her nerves. The widow of the murdered man will be left well provided for and has a nice property aside from his life insurance.

Willey's affairs are reported to be in bad shape owing to unfortunate business speculations of late.

A BLAZE IN PITTSBURG.

A Boiler Explosion Results Disastrously.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 3.—At 10 o'clock this morning a boiler exploded in Watkins' box factory, corner of Grand and Hooker streets, Millvale. The damage by the explosion was small.

Fire, however, quickly enveloped the two five-story buildings, one of which was occupied by A. Watkins' box factory, the other by Lutz Bros., jelly and preserve manufacturers.

At noon the flames were burning furiously, threatening the destruction of the village. Fire engines were sent from Allegheny and Sharpsburg. Millvale is located just outside of Allegheny City limits, on the Allegheny river and opposite Forty-third street, Pittsburg.

Later—The fire was under control at 1 p. m. Several adjoining buildings were badly damaged. The loss will reach $25,000. Insurance about half.

MEDICAL MEN TO MEET.

Ohio "Sawbones" to Convene in Mansfield.

Senator Sherman and M. D. Harter Will Entertain the Physicians While Here.

Mansfield, Aug. 3.—At the last meeting of the North Central Medical society in this city in June last a committee was appointed to confer with similar committees of the Northeastern and Northwestern Medical societies relative to holding a joint session of the three societies some time in the future and selecting the place of holding the meeting.

Dr. R. Harvey Reed, of this city, president of the North Central society, has received a letter from Dr. James A. Duncan, of Toledo, secretary of the Northwestern, stating that his association had agreed, as far as it was concerned, to hold the meeting in this city on Nov. 3, 4 and 5. The local medical men at once telegraphed to Dr. N. C. Scott, of Cleveland, president of the Northeastern, asking that they hold their meeting there also.

As both the other societies have already voted to meet in Mansfield it is confidently expected the Northeastern will concur both as to time and place.

Dr. Duncan of Toledo in his communication asked whether it could be arranged for Senator Sherman to give the "sawbones" a reception some evening during the session, stating at the same time, however, that he did not vote as Mr. Sherman did, but only wanted to give the distinguished statesman an opportunity to see the "boys" before election.

Mr. Sherman cheerfully agreed to give the medical men a reception and fixed upon the evening of Nov. 4. Hon. M. D. Harter will also be invited to receive the physicians on the evening of the 3rd.

As the meeting will beyond doubt be held here, arrangements have been made for hotel accommodations and for the use of the Memorial opera house.

There will be two sessions each day and an interesting program will be prepared. There are about 500 members of the association and it is expected that at least 300 will be in attendance.

Want a Receiver.

Findlay, Aug. 3.—Elphias Wanamaker has filed a petition asking for the appointment of a receiver for the firm of James S. Patterson and Charles E. Wade. The plaintiff claims a partnership interest in a large amount of oil leases and the profits from the operation of the wells thereon, and says that the defendants have refused to give him his just share. He asks that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the property, that it be sold and his share of the proceeds be paid to him. He estimates his share in the enterprise at $45,000.

WAS PRETTY, BUT A THIEF.

The Mystery of Missing Articles Explained.

Jennie McElroy Arrested at Niagara Falls and Sent to Jail for Two Months.

Lockport, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Guests at nearly all the principal summer hotels at Niagara Falls have been missing valuables lately. Yesterday Chief of Police Denau, of the Falls, arrested Jennie McElroy, a handsome and stylishly dressed young lady, on the charge of being the thief. Articles were found that she had taken from the International hotel, Hotel Porter and Hotel Atlantique. She acknowledged her guilt and was sent to jail here for two months. Miss Elroy hails from Toronto and gives her age as 23 years. She has been doing a big business sneak thieving.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH

Anniversary of the Organization of the G. A. R.

Detroit Dresses in Her Sunday Clothes

To Do Honor to the Veterans of the Late War.

Some Interesting Information For the Soldiers.

The Eastern and Western Battlefields Where Many Brave Men Lost Their Lives Defending the Stars and Stripes.

DETROIT, August 3.—(Special)—The Boys in Blue will celebrate the "silver anniversary," or quarter centennial of the G. A. R., at the twenty-fifth annual encampment here this week, with lusty hurrahs, and with hearty handshakes and hat throwings, under a profusion of bespangled decorative draperies that will form a many-colored canopy across the lines of parade.

From end to end of that long column of gray bearded veterans there will not be a gloomy face nor a heavy heart, for the rejoicing will be electric and will thrill through every form, banishing gloom and sadness. It will be a holiday crowd in a city given up to carnival.

The hospitality provided will be limited only by the capacity of the veterans for enjoyment. The program for entertaining the old boys has been so arranged that every day and every hour will be occupied with some fresh attention.

Each state and territory constitutes a department of the order, and it now appears tolerably certain that thirty departments will be represented at the encampment, and that exclusive of the national officers and department delegates at least forty thousand veterans will attend.

One of the principal features of the meeting will be a series of monster reunions of comrades who were closely allied in arms and in battle, but who have been widely scattered since the close of the war. Of these reunions the most important will be the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of the Cumberland, the Pennsylvania Cavalry, the Naval Veterans, the Ex-Prisoners of war, the Veteran Signal Corp, the Sharpshooters' association and several others. A series of camp fires will also be kindled where war stories and anecdotes and speeches eloquent, humorous and spicy, will revive memories of days on the march and nights in bivouac, where battles will be fought over again and the veteran will "shoulder his crutch and show how fields were won."

DR. B. F. STEPHENSON, FOUNDER OF THE G. A. R.

The parade promises to be the most magnificent display ever made by the Grand Army, both in numbers and equipment. Many of the old posts and most of the new ones have adopted and procured handsome uniforms, and in this respect the order never was in better condition to make a brilliant public demonstration. Besides, many of the posts have procured some novel features for the great procession.

One of the Philadelphia posts, which will put 400 men in line, has provided umbrellas, each of which has been painted to represent a portion of the battle of Gettysburg, and when carried in the line of march the combined effect will be a splendid representation of that famous engagement.

George H. Thomas post, No. 5, of Chicago, will put 500 men in line, with unique umbrellas representing a monster flag of the United States covering the entire post and extending several blocks. Sault Ste. Marie post will also be represented by an umbrella brigade. The umbrellas will represent Lake Superior, the city of the Soo, and the name of each post along the shore of the great lake, the city and the great lake will be painted in red, thus combining the lake, the city and the national colors. This will be the distinguishing feature of what will be known as the Lake Superior battalion, which will be composed of all posts along the borders of the great lakes.

The Michigan posts are arranging to have every battle flag in the state carried by the men who carried them in the war as far as they survive or can be procured.

The California department has sent three car loads of wine and fruit, and from several of the southern cities there are rare collections of tropical fruits and plants. Ohio has 735 posts of the Grand Army, a large number of the Sons of Veterans, and, as it claims to be, and no doubt is, the banner state of the order, every preparation is being made in that department for a great representation in the parade.

The candidates for commander-in-chief are numerous.

Pennsylvania is booming Comrade John Taylor, of the City of Brotherly Love.

New York is preparing to present the claims of Ira M. Hedges.

California will dine and wine in royal style on behalf of its favorite son, Col. W. R. Smedburg.

And Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, and most of the northwest departments and a few from New England will indorse and work for Gen. A. G. Weissert, past senior vice commander-in-chief. These are the leading candidates, but there is an unlimited number of dark horses in the field under cover.

Music will be a great feature of the meeting.

Nearly every crack band in the country has been engaged.

Five of the largest and best bands in Chicago have been secured. St. Louis has sent four of the leading bands of that city. The Ninth Regiment band and the famous Marine band accompany the New York department. Boston and Philadelphia send each five of the most prominent bands in the respective cities, and from Maine to California every city of any magnitude will have bands in the parade.

At the close of the last fiscal year the report of the various departments showed that $230,000 had been expended in relieving comrades, ex-soldiers and their families, and that nearly 40,000 had been objects of bounty by the order during the year. The aggregate amount expended by the Grand Army posts for relief since 1871 reached the enormous sum of nearly $2,500,000. The past year has been the most successful one in the history of the order in the way of raising money for maintaining homes and asylums for soldiers' orphans, and the erection of monuments.

The pension question will again occupy the attention of the delegates to the national camp.

A number of important amendments to the rules and regulations of the order will be brought to the attention of the encampment. Propositions have been submitted to amend the rules so as to permit Sons of Veterans to join in post meetings, also to make the oldest son or other male representative of a deceased comrade eligible for membership, and to continue comrades in good standing who are unable to pay dues. An attempt will also be made to change the ritual in some particulars, and the camp will also be asked to adopt a proposed "service at laying of corner stones." These are not the only changes proposed, but they are of most general interest to the comrades.

WHERE THEY HAILED FROM.

The States that Furnished Men for the War.

Detroit, Aug. 3.—(Special)—Should Commander-in-Chief Veazey call the roll of the volunteers and martys of 1861-5 upon the plaza at the foot of Michigan's soldiers' monument to-day, asking responses by states, this would be his answer:

	Men Furnished.	No. of Deaths
Alabama	2,576	345
Arkansas	8,289	1,718
California	15,726	573
Colorado	4,903	332
Connecticut	55,864	5,334
Dakota	206	6
Delaware	12,284	882
District of Columbia	16,534	599
Florida	1,290	215
Georgia		15
Illinois	350,092	34,834
Indiana	196,362	26,672
Iowa	76,242	13,001
Kansas	20,149	2,643
Kentucky	75,760	10,774
Louisiana	5,224	945
Maine	70,107	9,398
Maryland	46,638	2,982
Massachusetts	146,730	13,942
Michigan	87,364	14,753
Minnesota	24,020	2,564
Mississippi	545	149
Missouri	109,111	14,885
Nebraska	3,157	229
Nevada	1,080	53
New Hampshire	32,937	4,887
New Jersey	76,814	5,754
New Mexico	6,561	257
New York	448,850	46,564
North Carolina	3,156	349
Ohio	313,180	33,416
Oregon	1,810	45
Penn sylvania	337,936	33,183
Rhode Island	23,236	1,807
Tennessee	31,092	6,777
Texas	1,965	141
Vermont	33,288	5,224
Virginia		42
Washington	964	22
West Virginia	32,068	4,017
Wisconsin	91,327	12,931
Indian nations	3,530	1,018
Colored troops	99,337	36,847
U. S volunteers		5,044
Regular army		5,798
Totals	2,778,304	359,528

The column of deaths represents those who died in the service, 110,000 of them from battlefield wounds. It would be unfair to yield the palm of glory to those states so fortunate in numbers as to count their volunteers by hundreds of thousands and their martyrs by tens of thousands. When it came to the stern work of the war the test was one of manhood, of pluck and devotion. Every state entered that contest, and it is interesting to give the old adage the go-by once more and compare the result. From a list of 300 fighting regiments, compiled by Col. W. F. Fox, the statistician, the following 45 infantry and nine heavy artillery regiments lost over two hundred killed and mortally wounded in battle, and nine cavalry regiments lost over one hundred each in battle, giving the lie to the slanderous motto that, though never spoken as alleged, has been widely repeated, "Who ever saw a dead cavalryman!"

CRACK INFANTRY REGIMENTS

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
New Hampshire 5th	18	277	295
Pennsylvania, 83d	11	271	282
Wisconsin, 6th	10	271	281
Michigan, 5th	16	147	163
Massachusetts, 2 8th	17	243	260
New York, 69th	16	240	256
Massachusetts, 18th	15	235	250
Michigan, 16th	12	235	247
Pennsylvania, 106th	14	231	245
Wisconsin, 6th	15	229	244
Massachusetts, 15th	14	227	241
New Jersey, 15th	8	232	241
Wisconsin, 2d	10	228	238
New York, 44th	9	229	238
Pennsylvania, 61st	19	218	237
Pennsylvania, 11th	12	221	233
New York, 48th	18	218	236
Pennsylvania, 45th	13	214	227
New York, 121st	13	213	226
Michigan, 27th	10	215	225
Michigan, 2d	11	214	225
Pennsylvania, 100th	16	208	224
Michigan, 26th	9	212	221
Vermont, 2d	6	215	221
New York, 111th	8	212	220
U. S. Regulars, 18th	9	209	218
Illinois, 90th	5	211	216
Massachusetts, 22d	9	207	216
Vermont, 5th	11	202	213
Pennsylvania, 148th	12	198	210
Massachusetts, 9th	15	194	209
Pennsylvania, 81st	18	190	208
Michigan, 7th	11	197	208
Pennsylvania, 5th	7	201	208
Maine, 17th	12	195	207
Vermont, 3d	5	201	206
Pennsylvania, 145th	18	187	205
Connecticut, 14th	17	188	205
Illinois, 30th	11	193	204
Vermont, 6th	12	191	203
Ohio, 49th	14	187	202
New York, 51st	9	193	202
Indiana, 20th	14	188	201
Massachusetts, 57th	10	191	201
Pennsylvania, 54th	5	195	200

HEAVY ARTILLERY FIGHTERS.

	Officers.	Men	Total
Maine 1st	23	410	433
New York, 8th	19	342	361
New York, 15th	14	377	391
Connecticut, 2d	12	242	254
Massachusetts, 1st	9	232	241
Pennsylvania, 2d	5	224	229
New York, 14th	6	249	255
New York, 3d	10	204	214
New York, 9th	6	198	204

The heavy artillery regiments numbered 1,800 men maximum, while the maximum for infantry was about 1,000. But in some instances their losses will stand comparison with the infantry regiments. For instance, the Eighth New York heavy artillery lost 297 against the Fifth New Hampshire's (infantry) 295. The Eighth bore 2,600 men on its rolls, first and last, and the Fifth 2,500.

THE BRAVE TROOPERS.

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Maine, 1st	15	159	174
Michigan, 1st	14	150	164
Michigan, 5th	6	135	141
Michigan, 6th	7	128	135
Vermont 1st	10	124	134
New York, 1st (dragoons)	4	126	130
New Jersey, 1st	12	116	128
New York, 2d	9	112	121
Pennsylvania, 11th	11	108	119

The three Michigan regiments in the list were in Custer's famous brigade. The First Vermont was in Farnsworth's celebrated charge at Gettysburg. Custer's brigade, and also the First New Jersey, were in the desperate cavalry battle on the right flank at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

The glory that hovers about the regimental standards might be still further subdivided and the numbers and names rearranged. Taking the ten regiments at the top of the list of those that lost the heaviest, counting the percentages of killed on the number enrolled, the showing is as follows:

Wisconsin, Second	19.7
Maine, First (heavy artillery)	19.2
Massachusetts, Thirty seventh	19.1
Pennsylvania, Tenth	17.4
Wisconsin, Twenty sixth	17.2
Wisconsin, Seventh	17.2
New York, Sixty ninth	17.1
Pennsylvania, Seventh	16.5
Pennsylvania, 143d	16.5
Pennsylvania, 148th	16.1

The highest numerical loss in killed suffered by any regiment in a single engagement occurred in the First Maine heavy artillery. This regiment, numbering between 800 and 900 men, had a forlorn hope in front of Petersburg, against breastworks and fortified batteries, June 18, 1864, and lost 210 killed and mortally wounded.

The highest loss in any infantry regiment in a single battle was in the Fifth New York (Duryee's zouaves) at the second Bull Run. The regiment was supporting a battery, and in warding off attacks in front and left flank lost 117 killed and mortally wounded.

The highest loss sustained in any one battle, counting the percentage on the number engaged, occurred in the First Minnesota at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. In a most desperate crisis Gen. Hancock ordered the regiment, numbering only 262 men, to charge on an advancing brigade of confederates and take its colors. The deed was gallantly accomplished, but with a loss of 75 killed, 28 per cent. of those engaged. The wounded numbered 130.

Next to the First Minnesota in high percentages of killed in a single battle stands the Fifteenth New Jersey, which lost 24 per cent. at Spottsylvania. Following this is the Twenty-Fifth Massachusetts which lost 24 per cent. in killed at Cold Harbor. The Twenty-fifth charged upon breastworks lined with men whose muskets were kept loaded and handed up in relays. The One Hundred and Forty-First Pennsylvania also lost 24 per cent. in killed at Gettysburg. It fought in the Peach Orchard.

Records as brilliant, in some respects, as those I have cited might be continued until hundreds had been accorded a place of honor. But this would display only one side of the sacrifice that saved the union. The triumph did not come through forlorn hopes alone, nor did victory stand at the back of those only who stood ready to "get themselves killed most beautifully" in order to win her smiles.

The war was one of invasion and conquest, as well as of desperate fighting. Weary miles had to be marched under burning sun and through winter's storm. Sieges were laid where deadly miasma killed more than bullets did; marvelous works of engineering, of intrenching, of running saps in the face of incessant fire, of climbing mountains, of building causeways for guns and ammunition trains, of patient labor day by day for weeks and months to get ahead a foot at a stroke toward the skillfully defended strongholds of the enemy; all this was accomplished by voluntary exertion from the men not inured to the exposure and strain involved.

The proper lifework of the masses who went to the front was laid aside and in thousands of cases never resumed by the survivors, because of lack of strength when the battle was won. Hale youths they were, the two and a quarter millions who proudly marched away at Father Abraham's call—marched away and disappeared. No one can say of the spared that the same men came back exactly the same men. To tramp all day under a load of sixty pounds under a southern sun, where the roads are thick with dust, the water stagnant and rank with decaying matter, and keep at it until men fall, never to rise out of the chill that strikes them as they reach the earth; then to plunge into the swamps and stand waist deep into water while constructing roads and bridges or prying out guns and carriages from the mire; to be drenched in a winter's rain to the skin and then experience a fall of mercury below the freezing point without a change of clothing or a fire to thaw the ice that harasses the limbs like torture; to march by night and fight by day for a week, with only three days' food supply at the start, as was done in the "Seven Days," and as almost paralleled in the Vicksburg and Chattanooga campaigns, this would not be laid down as a practical regimen for young fellows of 20 to 22 years. Hardships like that may prove the fiber of the human frame, but do not develop and renew it to the strains of maturer years.

And so the story of the achievements, the suffrings and endurance of the Grand Army in the days when it was a real army could be continued until every phase of trial known in human experience was shown to have been their lot. History will do them scant justice while they live, though a grateful nation will canonize their names when death consecrate the soil that holds them. Certainly the annals of warfare have no more striking page than was placed there by the boys in blue when battling for the preservation of the union.

THE BATTLE GROUNDS.

A Recent Look Over the Sections Made Famous by Great Fighting.

Detroit, Aug. 3.—On looking over the maps showing the scenes of the war in the east and in the west, a person is surprised at the narrowness of the area in each section where the heaviest fighting and the most engagements took place. In the east the bloody ground was between Gettysburg, Pa., on the north and Suffolk, Va., on the south, the western limit on a line drawn through Lynchburg, and the eastern through Norfolk.

In this district, about 150 miles broad and 200 miles long, occurred 13 battles, where the union loss in killed outright numbered over 500 and the aggregate of union killed and wounded was over 120,000. In the lesser engagements and in siege operations probably 50,000 more were numbered with the casualties.

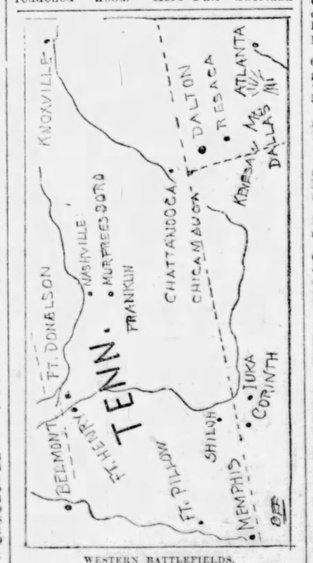
Here were fought the desperate struggles of Gettysburg, Antietam, Malvern Hill and Winchester, fields of glorious memory to the veterans who conquered there. Here the Monitor bore down the Merrimac, and led off in a new era of naval warfare. Here, too, was Appomattox.

Back and forth over this blood-stained arena the armies contended in the campaigns of the Rappahannock, the Peninsula, the invasions of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the Shenandoah and the Wilderness.

Here fell young Ellsworth, brave Phil Kearny, gray-haired Mansfield, grand old "Uncle John" Sedgwick, gallant Reynolds and the venerable and revered Wadsworth.

Here the thunder tones of Hancock led the charge at Marye's Heights, the "Bloody Angle" and Cold Harbor, and rallied the defenders of Cemetery Ridge.

Here "Little Mac" rode along the serried line with animating gesture by Antietam's reddened flood. Here Phil Sheridan dashed from Winchester down to save the day at Cedar Creek.



WESTERN BATTLEFIELDS.

Here the heroic sailor, Morris, went down with the ill-starred Cumberland, shouting, when summoned to surrender to the Merrimac, "Never! I'll sink along side!" Here rose and fell the battle shouts of Hooker and Burnside. Here Meade, with calm equipoise, guided the hosts that flung back rebellion's foaming tide.

Here Grant baffled the exultant hosts of Lee and Longstreet by his ever memorable battle orders, "Forward by the left flank."

The graves of the Union dead in this consecrated arena number over ninety thousand, and tens of thousands more who there received their death stroke were borne north to their last resting place. The plains of Manassas, the rates through which the Shenandoah rolls its placid streams, the banks of the Potomac and James, were altars whereon the rich blood of patriots was shed as libations to the god of nationality. The men at Detroit will shake hands heartily in memory of old times, but not as Idaho and Oregon to New York and Maine; rather because they were together at Antietam or Gettysburg or Appomattox.

The bloody ground in the west is almost identical with the state of Tennessee. From Atlanta on the southern limit to Cold Run, the northern is about one hundred and forty miles, and from Atlanta to Memphis, on the west, about three hundred miles. Within the limits come Chickamauga, Stone River and Shiloh, three of the desperate battles of the age. For three years the war raged back and forth across the state of Tennessee. Fort Donelson, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Corinth were scenes of repeated struggles, sometimes the union boys giving the blow and sometimes gallantly warding it off. Over 70,000 union dead lie in the cemeteries of that district, and tens of thousands were taken north from there for burial. The great movements of confederate invasion of the north under Bragg and Hood were met and checked in that section.

Thomas was the "Rock of Chickamauga" and the bulwark of Nashville, within that region, and Hooker fought above the clouds at Lookout Mountain there. Brave Wallace fell there fighting for the rescue of Prentiss at Shiloh. There Lytle went down with the battle cry warm on his lips: "We can die but once. Let us charge." There Greene held the fort at Allatoona Pass, and noble McPherson, the richest sacrifice west of the Alleghany range, died braving the storm of Hood's onslaught at Bald Hill. On the southwest border Grant wrested victory from disaster at Shiloh, and on the northeast Burnside buried Longstreet back from the gates of Knoxville. In the interior Rosecrans spurned danger amid the battle hail at Murfreesboro, and on the south Sherman stormed Tunnel Hill and Mission Ridge, not halting until his banners floated above the last stronghold of the west, Atlanta; while on the waters that lave the western border Foote's fleet of gunboats swept the channel of enemies afloat and on shore.

EASTERN BATTLEFIELDS.

Were the veterans who cherish the memories of the hallowed ground called upon to rise in their bivouac quarters at the Detroit encampment and salute old comrades in arms, state lines would be seen to melt away in the rush. The battlefields of the union were the nurseries of their fraternal ties.

BLOODY BATTLES.

The Men Who Fought and Died for Their Country.

Detroit, Aug. 3.—(Special)—Naturally a picturesque battle like Gettysburg, or a scene of wholesale slaughter like Chickamauga or the Wilderness, becomes an example for orators and expounders of history to ring the changes upon, never rearranging or taking into account newly developed facts. The following exhibit shows that it makes but little difference where the fancy strikes, whether east or west, in 1862 or 1864, the same men were at it dealing the same blows in the ranks of the enemy and drained his life blood.

The battles take rank in this list in the order of highest numerical loss, and to get the full significance the showing of percentages given in the tables published elsewhere should be examined in connection with these figures.

List of battles, in the order of the highest aggregate loss, where the number killed outright reached 1,000 on each side:

1. Gettysburg 1863. Ninety-three thousand Union and 75,000 confederates opposed. Union loss, 17,599 killed and wounded; confederate, 15,341; total, 32,870.

2. Spottsylvania, 1864. Had the confederate loss in killed and wounded equaled the Union at Spottsylvania, this battle would properly appear as No. 2. But such was not the case. The confederate records, so far as completed, relate to those individual commands that suffered the most, and estimating from the figures given for those it is evident that the confederate loss bore no comparison to the Union. The Union loss in killed and wounded was 16,141. The forces opposed were approximately 118,000 Union and 64,000 confederate. These figures represent the numbers before the Wilderness was fought, but re-enforcements were constantly added to both armies, and the available force of each did not vary much during the campaign.

3 Wilderness, 1864. The remarks in the last paragraph apply equally well to the battle of the Wilderness. The armies fought their full strength, viz., 118,000 Union and 64,000 confederate. Union loss, killed and wounded, 14,283, confederate records incomplete.

4. Chickamauga, 1863. 57,000 Union and 71,5000 confederates opposed. Union loss in killed and wounded, 11,405; confederate, 15,801. Total, 27,206.

5. Chancellorsville, 1863. 130,000 Union and 60,000 confederates opposed. Union loss, 11,368 killed and wounded; confederate, 10,755. Total, 22,123. These figures cover the losses in the whole Chancellorsville campaign.

6. Antietam, 1863. 60,000 Union and 40,000 confederates engaged. Union loss, 11,657 killed and wounded; confederate, 9,328. Total, 20,985.

7. Shiloh, 1862. 58,000 Union and 40,000 confederates engaged. Union loss, 10,162 killed and wounded; confederate, 9,740. Total, 19,902.

8. Cold Harbor, 1864. The remarks under the heading Spottsylvania apply to Cold Harbor also. 118,000 Union and 64,000 confederates opposed. Union loss, 10,921 killed and wounded; confederate, comparatively slight.

9. Second Bull Run, or Manassas, 1862, 63,000 Union and 54,000 confederates engaged. Union loss, 10,199 in killed and wounded; confederate, 9,365. Total, 19,564.

10. Stone's River, 1862. 43,000 Union and 37,000 confederates engaged. Union loss, 9,532 killed and wounded; confederate, 9,239. Total, 18,771.

11. Fredericksburg, 1862. 113,000 Union and 60,000 confederates opposed. Union loss, 10,884 killed and wounded; confederate, 4,724. Total, 15,608.

List of battles where the number of killed outright reached at least 500 on each side.

1. Gaines' Mill, 1862. 30,000 Union and 65,000 confederates engaged. Union loss, 4,000 killed and wounded; confederate loss only partially reported. Best estimates place it double the Union loss, making a total of about twelve thousand.

2. Seven Pines or Fair Oaks, 1861. 51,000 Union and 35,000 confederates opposed, but not all engaged. Union loss, 4,384 killed and wounded, confederate, 5,739. Total, 10,113.

3. Malvern Hill, 1862. Losses not recorded separately. Confederates admit over five thousand killed and wounded out of 30,000 closely engaged. The Union loss was probably less than half that number, and the total between seven and eight thousand men.

4. Winchester, or Opequon, 1864. 43,000 Union and 16,000 confederates engaged. Union loss, 4,693 killed and wounded; confederate, 4,000 (estimated). Total, 8,680.

5. Cedar Creek, 1864. 38,000 Union and 16,000 confederates engaged. Union loss, 4,074 killed and wounded; confederate, 3,000 (estimated). Total, 7,074.

6. Perryville, 1862. 36,000 Union and 15,000 confederates closely engaged. Union loss, 3,696 killed and wounded; confederate, 3,145. Total, 6,841.

[Note—About one-sixth of the number killed and wounded represents on the average, the killed outright, and two-sevenths of the number killed and mortally wounded.]

To this list might be added the following, if the losses on both sides had been recorded separately: Franklin and Nashville, 1864, where the confederate loss in killed reached 500. The union loss on both occasions was less. Fort Donelson, 1862, where the loss was 500 killed, the confederate probably less. Lookout Mountain, 1863, where the union loss was 560 killed and the confederate less, and Resaca, 1864, where the union loss was over 500 killed, but the confederate is not recorded. Where the figures for certain great battles are not obtainable a computation of losses for the whole campaign will serve to show to what extent the union troops suffered.

In the "Seven Days' Battles," 1862, there were 105,000 union against 90,000 confederate at the outset. The Union loss in killed and wounded was 15,758; the confederate, 19,195. In the Pennsylvania campaign, 1862, the Union loss was 11,660 killed and wounded; the confederate, 14,212.

In the Vicksburg campaign, 1863, there were 43,000 (increased to 75,000) Union and 50,000 (reduced to 28,000) confederates engaged. Union loss, 8,909, killed and wounded; confederate, 4,882.

In the siege of Port Hudson, 1863, 4,044 Union soldiers were killed and wounded. In the Chattanooga campaign, 1863, including Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain the Union loss was 5,465 killed and wounded, against a confederate loss of 2,541.

In the Atlanta campaign, 1864, the Union force ranged from 75,000 to 94,000, and the confederate from 65,000 to 84,000. The Union loss was 27,245 killed and wounded; the confederate, 21,-996. In the Wilderness campaign, 1864, from the Rapidan to the James, the Union loss was 50,499 killed and wounded. In Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign, 1864, the Union loss was 18,831 killed and wounded. In the siege of Petersburg, 1864, the Union loss was 29,978 killed and wounded and in the Appomattox campaign, which included the final assaults on the Petersburg trenches, the Union loss was 8,687 killed and wounded.

These details need no embellishment of words to strengthen the picture of what the veterans endured in order to win the honors a grateful people now accord them. And it is not only what was suffered after the harness was put on, but what was dared before the issue had gone so far. After Shiloh and the "Seven Days" in 1862, the government asked for 300,000 men, and 400,000 rushed to arms. After Murfreesboro, Gettysburg and Chickamauga at least a million men volunteered to keep the depleted ranks up to fighting strength.

A MEMORIAL HALL.

Ex-Governor Oglesby Details the Plan of the Enterprise.

Detroit, Aug. 3.—The hotels here swarmed to-day with members of the G. A. R. Ex-Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, with Decatur, Ill., delegation, is one of the delegates. The governor is one of a very important committee of three Grand Army men who have in charge the matters of the building of a great national G. A. R. memorial hall at Decatur.

"The Grand Army will be a thing of the past before a great many years," sighed the governor, "and this Memorial hall at Decature is intended to be used to keep mementoes of the war and the evidences of the work of the Grand Army of the Republic. The cost of the building will be about $250,000, and it will require a large sum to maintain the institution. The funds are to be raised by voluntary contributions purely. Ways and means will be considered at the coming encampment."

THE OPENING DAY.

Detroit's Streets Crowded With G. A. R. Men.

Detroit, Aug. 3.—This city never looked more handsome than it does to-day. Decorations, that are really artistic, and bunting and flags galore, meet the eye on every side. Great arches span the streets, and in every way has the City of the Straits made good its promise to take care of the veterans in proper style. To-day is reception day, and the boys in blue are arriving on every boat and train.

The politics of the G. A. R. was booming all day, and the delegations were being buttonholed by the busters for the different candidates for commander-in-chief. The men were simply feeling the ground in any one of the grand rush of delegates who will arrive to-morrow.

New York is first on the list with three candidates. The candidates are Gen. H. A. Barnum, of New York city, Gen. John Palmer, of Albany, and Gen. Ira M. Hedges, of Havistraw. Ohio presents the name of Judge S. H. Hurst.

Michigan's favorite is Charles P. Lincoln, a resident of Michigan, but assistant commissioner of pensions at Washington.

Wisconsin has a delegate who will come near getting the place, and that is Gen. A. G. Weissert. He was one of the leading candidates a year ago and withdrew in favor of Commander Veazey, and it is whispered that by doing this he secured the influence of the commander's friends and the promise of the place this year.

Since the last commander-in-chief was selected from the far east, the Pacific States will claim the honor this year, as John Sweabury of California will come here with a loyal and enthusiastic following, and will present the claim that in 25 years the Pacific coast has never been recognized by the Grand Army.

It is felt certain that Washington will secure the encampment for '92, that being the understanding when Detroit carried off the prize at Boston last year. It is also practically decided that in 1893 the encampment will be held in Chicago, so as to give the old soldiers an opportunity to see the world's fair.

Department headquarters by states are located as follows: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Ohio, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin and District of Columbia, at the Russell house.

California, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont and Woman's Relief corps, at the Hotel Cadillac.

Commander Veazey and staff will also have their headquarters at the Hotel Cadillac.

Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska and Sons of Veterans at the Hotel Normandie.

Loyal Legion at the Detroit Light Infantry armory. New York at Perkins hotel.

New Jersey at house of the Alger club and Georgia at No. 28 Clifford street.

All branchus of service in the armies of 1861-65 will be represented, and, what is most uncommon, every one of the divisions in all the armies of the north will be represented.

Already five general camps have been established, accommodations having been assigned to over 30,000 individuals, and yet the resources of the committee on accommodations are by no means exhausted.

It is expected that by to-night over 40,000 veterans will have been provided for, while it is known by official canvass that at least half as many more will be the guests of citizens, making no demand on the citizens' committee.

An idea of the probable attendance of veterans may be gained from the fact that Michigan has sent 138 post, New York 54, Ohio 47, Illinois 28, Massachusetts 14, Pennsylvania 12, Maine 4, California 4, Washington and Oregon 2, Kentucky 4, Wisconsin 9, and so on from all over the country.

WAS HE ON A DRUNK?

Sensational Story About the German Emperor.

Claimed that He was Having a High Old Time When He Injured His Leg.

Paris, Aug. 3.—Several papers published an alleged telegram from Berlin stating that the kaiser was wildly drunk during his cruise on the Hohenzollern; that he was thrown by a sailor and hurt his leg; that he struck Lieutenant Schroeder, who at once blew his brains out because of the disgrace; that he speeded the yacht at night, having all her guns fired and changing his uniforms, donning those of the German, English and Italian admirals, and that he is succumbing to the morphia habit.

Peculiar

Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom. **Hood's Sarsaparilla** Peculiar in its strength and economy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won for itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home,"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of **Peculiar** sales abroad no other preparation ever attained so rapidly nor held so steadfastly the confidence of all classes of people. Peculiar in the brain-work which it represents, Hood's Sarsaparilla combines all the knowledge which modern research and science has **To Itself** developed, with many years practical experience in preparing medicines. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Legal Notice.

Jane M. Kellogg, who resides at No. 702 Post street, San Francisco, California, will take notice that on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1891, in the court of common pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, where the action is now pending, the undersigned John T. Kellogg, filed his petition against said Jane M. Kellogg, praying for a divorce from her.

The said Jane M. Kellogg is required to answer the petition in said action not later than six (6) weeks after the 18th day of July, A. D. 1891, the date of the first publication of this notice, or such divorce may be granted.

JOHN T. KELLOGG.

mon j14-30, 27aug3, 10 j31

FOR MOSQUITO BITES AND SUNBURN—BATHE WITH POND'S EXTRACT

There is nothing its equal for relieving the SORENESS, ITCHING or BURNING, reducing the INFLAMMATION, taking out REDNESS, and quickly bringing the skin to its natural color.

BEWARE of imposition. Take POND'S EXTRACT only. See landscape trade-mark on buff wrapper. Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.

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PILES.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe.

Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

$1,000 REWARD

to any one who will contradict by proof our claim that *Acme Blacking* WILL NOT INJURE LEATHER. WOLFF & RANDOLPH.

To test this hang a strip of leather in a bottle of Acme Blacking and leave it there for a day or a month. Take it out and dry and examine it carefully. Make a similar test with French Dressing and Paste Blacking.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Makes any kind of leather Waterproof, Soft and Durable.

Change a Pine Table to Walnut.
A Poplar Kitchen Press to Antique Oak.
A Cane Rocker to Mahogany.

Soon what can be done with 25c. worth of PIK-RON

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FOR SALE IN ALL STORES.

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THE REGULAR OLD ESTABLISHED PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Is still treating with the greatest SKILL AND SUCCESS ALL PRIVATE, NERVOUS AND CHRONIC DISEASES

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Lost Manhood, Mental and Physical Weakness, Exhausting Drains, and all the evil effects caused by excess or abuse, treated scientifically by new methods, and a thorough and permanent cure guaranteed.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES as Syphilis, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Eruptions, etc., radically cured without mercury.

URINARY AND KIDNEY complaints, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs speedily and safely cured.

DISEASES OF WOMEN, of whatever nature, skillfully and successfully treated.

No Experiments. Thousands Cured. Consult the Old Doctor. Forty years in practice. Consultation personally or by letter free and confidential. No matter who has failed to cure you, write DR. CLARKE a full history of your case. Medicines sent everywhere free from observation. Hours, 8 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 12. Call on or address

Dr. F. D. CLARKE, Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.

**Fire and Burglar Proof S

JUDGE L. W. BROWN,

Consul to Glasgow, Has a Talk with a Bee,

And Tells Something of His Observations in Scotland—A Little Politics Thrown In.

Judge L. W. Brown, of Wauseon, and now United States consul at Glasgow, Scotland, is visiting friends in Toledo. A Bee met him at the Boody house this afternoon and had an interesting talk with the genial Ohioan. Like all Americans who go abroad, he comes back more American at heart than ever, and thinks there is no land like that of the stars and stripes.

"I like Scotland and the residents very much," he said, "but the contrast is so great that I appreciate all the more the blessings of our own great land."

"How are politics across the Atlantic, Judge?"

"Well, in Scotland it seems Gladstone has a remarkable hold for a people so very conservative. They take with his liberal ideas, and on all liberal questions outside of an independent parliament for Ireland, they are almost a unit. Talk about conservative facts. You know in Paisley we had a bye election last spring and the Gladstonians were elected by a largely increased majority."

"You have had considerable labor trouble over there?"

"Yes, we have had great strikes during the year past. First was the railroad employes. They call them servants over there, and do you know that my sympathies were altogether with the strikers. Just think of engineers working for 25 and 30 shillings a week, and 16 and 17 hours a day's work. They lost, of course, but I thought they should have won.

"Then we had the iron workers. They struck for time and a half on Sundays, and went back after being out a short time, at a reduction of 20 cents in their wages. Now, just two days before I left the carpenters on the Clyde went out on a strike, and I am afraid they, too, will lose. You see all these strikes were inopportune. In the matter of the iron workers, iron ore was depressed in price, and as to the shipbuilders, shipbuilding is not what it was on the Clyde or anywhere else in England."

"Is the shipbuilding trade going elsewhere?"

"No, but there is a general depression in the business, and though I see that freights have increased during the last month or so, still I do not think that is going to help much."

"Do you take any interest in home politics, Judge?"

"Oh, yes, a little, though all the information I get is from our home papers. Do you know those English journals have no enterprise whatever. They are totally ignorant of our politics, and though there are hundreds and thousands of American tourists in Glasgow and Scotland, the Glasgow Herald, for instance, would not give us a line of American news outside of a great accident, a prize fight, or a sensational murder. It just makes me mad to see how dead journalism is in these respects over there."

"What do you think of our fight here in Ohio?"

"Well, I do not see why McKinley should not be elected. Of course there is an uncertain element in the election this fall. I mean the Farmers' Alliance, and yet I think that that vote will be largely divided. Of course, the republicans have a good working majority in Ohio, and McKinley ought to be able to get there."

"Who is your choice for presidential candidate in the campaign of 1892?"

"You see I have only been home two days, and have little chance to ascertain the feeling. I have reason to know, however, that Harrison and Blaine are warm personal friends, and if Blaine is a candidate it will be with the approbation and sanction of Mr. Harrison. Harrison has given a wise and careful administration, and has made very good appointments, and I think he is a very strong man. It is wonderful the hold that Blaine has got on the people, but of course, as I said, I know nothing about politics now."

The judge is accompanied on his trip by his wife and family, and will remain here about 60 days and then return to his charge. He looks hale and hearty and is glad to be home again. He lunched with Col. Isaac D. Smead and several other friends at the Toledo club.

MOWRY vs. MACK.

The Doctor Denies the Sandusky Editor's Charges in Toto.

Dr. J. N. Mowry, of the Soldiers' Home at Sandusky, is in the city to-day. Speaking with a Bee on the charges that have been made against him relative to the death of a soldier while in the guard house, he said:

"The charges are false in every particular, and I have challenged Mr. Mack, of the Register, to prove them. I have asked him to appoint a committee of three Republicans to investigate the charges."

"What is that trouble about the cook?"

"Well, I discharged a cook for good and sufficient reasons. He was no soldier and never had been, and he was a republican. I appointed in his stead a man who was a soldier and a good democrat. I stand ready to meet my accusers on the charge of dismissing this man, or any other charges they desire to make."

The doctor thinks that he has the best of the battle so far, and proposes to fight it out on the lines he has laid out if it takes all summer.

THE OHIO PEOPLE'S PARTY

Preparing for the Convention This Week.

Springfield, O., Aug. 3.—Preparations are going on on a large scale for the state convention of the people's party in this city this week. It is expected that nearly every county in the state will be represented. Among the candidates mentioned for governor are Major J. C. H. Cobb, of Jackson, and John Howell, of Clarke county. There will be county tickets in about fifty counties.

The convention opens Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, when congressional district meetings will be held for the election of members of the state central committee and the various convention committees.

One of the questions which will be hotly discussed will be the adoption of a temperance plank in the platform.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

The annual board of equalization adjourned sine die this morning.

Seventh Regiment association goes into camp at Put-in-Bay to-morrow for a week.

Sheriff Stuart took John F. Elder to the insane asylum this afternoon, the papers having been re-issued.

Rev. Dr. Jones, of Norwalk, occupied the pulpit at the Ashland Avenue Baptist church yesterday and preached two excellent sermons.

Frank Duvale, for obstructing the sidewalk on Fourteenth street Saturday evening, and creating a disturbance, was fined $5 and costs in police court this morning.

Coroner Roulet was called to 147 Bronson avenue this morning to view the body of a child that had died from natural causes without the attendance of a physician.

In Justice Parker's court this morning, W. H. Tucker was given judgment against L. Ring, on a garnishee, for $15.95. A. C. Nicholson was also given judgment against John N. Murphy for $5.64, on a garnishee.

In Justice Merrill's court: Frazier against Donahue, judgment for $118.03 for plaintiff; Gashe against Cummings, continued; Gashe against McIntyre, judgment for plaintiff for $50 on account; Parker against France, continued.

The Y. M. C. A. drum corps, headed by Major Mitchell, will escort the J. D. club on the moonlight excursion Tuesday evening. This little band makes a fine appearance on the street, and the boys acquit themselves in a manner that reflects credit on the association whose name they bear.

In Justice Austin's court this morning, Brunwald was given judgement against Hart for $84.64, and his case against Sweeney was settled; Libbe against Robinson judgement for plaintiff; Drew against Tillinghast, continued to advertise; McGuire against Schneider, judgement for plaintiff.

GONE WRONG.

Herman Hollender, of L. Franc & Co. is Missing.

Herman Hollander, traveling salesman for L. Franc & Co., is missing and so is considerable of that firm's money.

Hollander was in a week ago, but since that time the firm has no knowledge of his whereabouts. He went from here to Findlay last Monday, and has not been seen since.

A few days ago his employers became aware that his accounts were not straight. Several of their customers, when sent statements, informed them that they owed nothing and had paid Hollander the money.

How much he is short the firm does not know, but this morning they sent a man on his track who will ascertain the amount Hollander has collected and not turned in.

The missing salesman came here from Germany four years ago, and Franc & Co. have had the most implicit confidence in him.

ATTACKED THE BARRACKS.

A Cry of Revolution Raised in Barcelona.

The Men Overpowered but Not Until a Desperate Struggle Had Taken Place.

Madrid, Aug. 3.—The city of Barcelona was greatly excited last night by an attack upon the garrison. About fifteen men, well armed, approached the barracks and were challenged by the sentry, who rushed upon the guards, firing as they went, and attempted to force an entrance into the barracks.

The troops were hastily summoned to arms, and after a brief but desperate conflict the attacking party were overpowered and captured.

Several of them, as well as some of the sentries were wounded in the fight. It was spread abroad that a revolution had been attempted by the republicans and the city was greatly agitated.

The government announces, however, that the attack was made by speculators who sought to cause a decline in prices on the bourse. The prisoners will be courtmartialed and doubtless shot.

SUSPICIOUS OF THE LIBERALS.

Parnell, In a Speech, Says He Will Not Change His Policy.

Dublin, Aug. 3.—There were triumphal arches in the streets of Thurles Sunday and numerous buildings were decorated with flags and evergreens, because of the Parnellite meeting held here, which was enthusiastic and largely attended.

Mr. Parnell's hearers were, however, chiefly from rural districts. As Mr. Parnell was driven to the place of meeting the horses were detached from his carriage by men in the crowd and the people then dragged the vehicle to the market square.

In his speech Mr. Parnell reaffirmed his distrust of the liberals and said his policy would not change. He would keep his hands unfettered until it was seen how the liberals fulfilled their pledges.

He would warn Dillon and O'Brien that they were following a dangerous course in trusting Mr. Gladstone.

MUTILATED BODY

Found at the Metropolitan Park

By Boys Herding Cows—Looks Like What Was Left From a Dissecting Table.

Yesterday afternoon, while some boys were looking after some cattle near the Metropolitan Park, they found the body of a boy in a box near the center of the park.

The coroner was immediately notified, and upon investigation it was found the body had been dead some time, was decomposed, and had been partially dissected. The boy was about 18 years old. Who he was or how the body got there is a mystery.

The body was prepared by an undertaker and turned over to the infirmary directors, and was buried by them this morning.

From all appearances and the condition the body was in when found, it is thought that some medical students are interested in the affair.

Strike in Tiffin.

Tiffin, Aug. 3.—(Special)—A strike was inaugurated to-day by the teamsters and shovelers employed on the Washington street improvement. About 150 men are out.

The contractors have been paying $3 per day for teams and $1.40 for shovelers.

The demand is for $350 and $150 respectively.

The shovelers also demand long handled shovels.

Hallwood & Ulrich, of Columbus are the contractors.

PERSONAL MENTION.

A. C. Barbour, of Tiffin, spent Saturday in the city.

Miss Jessie Herskovits has returned from a short visit to Cleveland.

Miss Souther, of St. Louis, is visiting Miss Perla Bowman, Franklin avenue.

Mrs. W. C. Domitio and children, of Wauseon, are visiting relatives in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Shutters, of 1828 Summit street, spent Sunday with friends in Tiffin, O.

Miss Emma Cousins, of Moore street, has gone to Cleveland on a three weeks' vacation trip.

A young grinder in the shape of a son has come to the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Lantz, 1953 Erie street.

Miss Nettie Hollington, of Delaware, is expected to be the guest of Miss Bessie Caine this week.

Mr. Adam Grauf, chief engineer at the Water Works pumping station, is slowly gaining in health.

J. Austin, jr., of 727 Oakwood avenue, has for his guest his sister, Mrs. H. C. Whipple, of Lynn, Mass.

Chairman W. M. Hahn, of the Republican State convention committee, was in the city to-day, on his way to Detroit.

M. E. Duffie has moved his family from Chicago back to Toledo. They are living on the corner of Broadway and Clayton.

Catcher McGuire, of the Washington club, and Perry Werden, of the Orioles, are in the city to-day viewing the scenes of past victories and defeats.

J. B. Caugney, proprietor of the Pittsburgh House, Catawba Island, and Miss Ray Stewart, of Gallipolis, O., are visiting H. H. Hershsty, Heston street. They took in the excursion to Detroit yesterday.

Capt. Dowling and wife, Judge Cochran and a few others left for Detroit this morning. Capt Dowling stated to a BEE that the Ohio delegation will vote for Gen. S. H. Hurst, of Chillicothe, for commander-in-chief.

Prof. George E. Whiting, vice-president of the American College of Music, at New York, and one of the leading professors in the New England Conservatory of Music, of Boston, is in the city for a few days, the guest of his brother, Prof. Amos Whiting.

Among certain classes of persons in London the following terms are perfectly understood and commonly used:

A joey is equal to 4 pence.
A tanner is equal to 6 pence.
A bob is equal to 1 shilling.
A bull is equal to 5 shillings.
Half a bull is equal to 2 shillings and 6 pence.
A quid is equal to £1.
A pony is equal to £25.
A monkey is equal to £500.
A kite means an accommodation bill; copper or bronze coins are familiarly known as browns, while money generally is designated at tin, dust or blunt.

SOME SPICY CURRENT TOPICS

Of Local and Neighborhood Interest.

Notes and Comments on Incidents Occurring Daily—Prepared for Readers Who are Hustled for Time.

Forsyth Post Goes to Detroit in Style.

Forsyth post, G. A. R., left this afternoon, 600 strong, for the encampment at Detroit over the Lake Shore. The train, which was handsomely decorated, is composed entirely of parlor cars. It is one of the finest trains that will enter Detroit this week.

Arabian Catholic Mission.

Yesterday at both services at St. Francis de Sales, collections were taken up for the establishment of the proposed Arabian Catholic mission in this city. Rev. Father Zasbeck, an Arabian priest, celebrated mass at 9 o'clock, and spoke at 8 o'clock and 10 o'clock masses.

Circus at Presque Isle.

John F. Stowe's circus opened at Presque Isle yesterday to good business. The show will continue at the Presque Isle opera house all of this week, and will prove a big attraction. The Elliott family of bicyclists are especially clever and won much applause.

The Toledo Exposition.

The stock exhibit at the Toledo Exposition promises to be very large and of a very high order. A special class has been made for red polled cattle and this will be the first exhibit of this class of cattle that has been here. All the preparations for the exposition are progressing finely and this will be the banner year.

To-Morrow at Lakeside.

Yesterday was a great day at Lakeside. Rev. Dr. Moore preached, and other services were in keeping with the occasion. The National Reform branch has its celebration to-day, and the program for to-morrow is as follows:

11:30 a m—Lecture, "Thirty Hours in the Sunless World," Rev Robert McIntyre.
2:30 p m—Concert, Fisk Jubilee Singers.
8:00 p m—Stereoptican, "Beauties of the British Isles," Geo W Edmondson.

The Robison Lines' New Manager.

Mr. Jilson J. Coleman has resigned the position of superintendent of the Brooklyn Street Railway Company to take the management of the Belt Line Street Railroad in Toledo. He will probably leave Cleveland this week. Mr. Coleman is well liked by the employees of the Brooklyn lines and they are sorry that he is to leave here. Mr. Albert Johnson will assume the active management of the Brooklyn lines. —Cleveland Leader.

To Issue Certificates of Indebtedness.

A meeting of the ways and means committee has been called for this evening at 7 o'clock at the auditor's office to consider an ordinance to issue certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $46,000 to pay for sewers. There are several certificates outstanding which have been due for some time. As by law has not been made to meet these obligations, hence there appears to be no other means to get the wherewithal save by the method proposed.

July Weather.

The meteorological summary for July issued from the weather bureau shows the following facts regarding Toledo weather. Mean barometer, 30.052; mean temperature, 68 degrees, the lowest mean for this month known to the weather bureau since 1871. Prevailing direction of wind, west; extreme velocity of the wind, 36 miles from the northwest on the third; total precipitation, 3.44 inches. During the month there were 15 cloudless days, 11 partly cloudy and 5 cloudy.

On a Sunday Cruise.

A large party of young people went out on the yacht Comrade yesterday and had a good time near Guard Island, returning in the evening. The party was composed of the Misses Blanch Stoker, Emma Knecht, Lillie Platt, Lizzie Salm, Barbara Billinghurst, Lizzie Daly, Mamie Hope, Mamie Doyle, Pode Curry, Lizzie Hardy, Edith Poggemever and Jennie Salina, and Messrs. Kuhl, Kraps, Hulce, Fink, Hope, Speyer, Birkenbauer, Hosbury, Hannon Caristy, McNerney.

Real Estate Transfers.

Robert McCaskey and wife to Eliza Smith, lot 114 McCaskey's addition, $400.

Thomas H. Walbridge to Frantz Pritz lot 169, Parkland addition, $300.

Skinner & Bissell to Orville S. Brumback, westerly 33 feet of lot 4 and easterly 10 feet of lot 5, Auburndale, $1,500.

W. D. Stewart and wife to F. B. Lossee, lots 146 Watt's addition and 5 and 6 Spaulding's addition, $3,200.

George Vogel to George E. Myers, lots 80 and 81, Sharp & Wells' third addition, $300.

H. S. Walbridge to William Drew, part of lots 14 and 15, block 9, Stickney avenue addition, $225.

Off for Detroit.

This has been a busy day in G. A. R. circles, and the different posts of the city have been completing their arrangements for the trip to Detroit. Many individual members went up on the boats to-day, and this afternoon the Lake Shore runs a special train with Forsyth and Ford posts. The former takes about 500 members and ladies, while about 100 of the latter post will attend the encampment.

The steamer Arundell this morning had on board a G. A. R. excursion of about 300 people from over the lines of the Toledo & Ohio Central railway.

Sailing Party on The Oberon.

A jolly party of young people were delightfully entertained on board the yacht Oberon Saturday by Miss Jessie Foster. After cruising about the bay Gard Island was visited, and the return trip was made in the evening. An elegant luncheon was served on board. The party was chaperoned by Dr. and Mrs. Barber and consisted of Miss Perla and Bowman and guest, Miss Souther, of St. Louis; Miss Lusk, of Cleveland; Misses Sue Love, Mabel Wilson, Grace Reasner, Mattie Tracy, Emma Paddock, and Jessie Foster, J. Keller, George H. Stevens, Roy Conklin, George Irons, Blacque Wilson and Al. Barber.

East Side Hoodlums.

The congregation of St. Mark's Episcopal church, at the corner of Cherry and Fourth streets, East Toledo, are seriously annoyed when evening services are being held by a gang of boys who should have the attention of the police, if their natural guardians cannot look after and control them. These young hoodlums gather around the church when services are being held, yelling and whistling, and making other unseemly noises, and some of them are bold enough to enter the church itself and open and shut the door violently. The congregation has been annoyed a number of Sabbath evenings by these interruptions of their worship, and if the parents of the boys do not keep them at home the church vestrymen should do their duty by seeing some of them taken to the station house by way of example.

New Church for St. Patrick's Parish.

A special meeting of pew holders and parishioners of St. Patrick's parish was held yesterday afternoon to consider the necessity of erecting a new church. Rev. Father Hannin, who presided, read a lengthy and interesting history of the present edifice. He pointed out its defects, and the fact, he said, that it was practically falling apart suggested the idea that a new one should be erected. It would cost $6,000, he said, to make the necessary repairs in the old one, and even then it would do no credit to the parish. After an investigation of the church it was unanimously decided to build a new church.

Committees will be appointed to devise ways and means of advancing the project, and Father Hannin will call another meeting in the near future.

Garslein on Trial.

Michael Ganslein's case was taken up in the police court this morning, and his preliminary hearing is now in progress. The case was commenced at 11 o'clock, and after taking the testimony of three witnesses the court was adjourned until this afternoon.

Samuel Clark, H. S. Carpenter and Rudolph Metzger were examined and their testimony was all about the same as that which was given at the coroner's inquest last week. Drs. Van Pelt and Langdon were next called, but being absent court was adjourned.

Quite an array of witnesses have been subpœnaed on both sides, and if each are examined, it will take some time before Judge Sala will be able to fix Ganslein's bail.

Byron F. Richie has been retained by friends to look after the murdered man's interests.

The Toledo Club.

The new Toledo Club building is now open and in use, the old quarters on Superior street being closed up. A meeting of the members was held in the new building Saturday night.

Monroe Street M. E. Church Dedicated.

The fine new church of the Monroe street M. E. congregation was dedicated yesterday, according to announcements made. In the morning Rev. T. L. Wiltsie preached an appropriate sermon, and in the afternoon what might be called a union service was held, in which most of the Methodist pastors of the city participated, as well as Rev. S. D. Conger, of the Fifth Presbyterian church, at the conclusion of which Rev. P. P. Pope, presiding elder of the district, conducted the ceremonies of dedication, according to the ritual. In the evening the elder occupied the pulpit. The balance of the cost of construction, about $1,000, was raised yesterday under the direction of Elder Pope, so that the church fund is practically intact. The edifice cost $6,500, and is one of the neatest churches to be found anywhere. The various societies connected with the organization have contributed in different lines, and with the united effort thus put forth Rev. J. W. Miller and his assistants have just cause to be proud of their success.

HARBOR AND LAKE NEWS.

Another Lightship Put in the Water.

Hamilton People Inquiring Into the Death of a Sailor—General and Local Marine.

Special marine weather bulletin, compiled from the war department weather map. Observations taken at 8 a. m.:

Port.	Bar.	Tem.	Wind. Dir.	Vel.	State of We'r.
Oswego	30.02	60	S	8	clear
Buffalo	30.02	64	SE	10	cloudy
Cleveland	29.96	64	E	6	cloudy
Toledo	30.00	58	NE	14	clear
Port Huron	30.00	62	NE	10	clear
Alpena	30.06	58	NW	10	clear
Green Bay	30.08	58	N	8	cloudy
Milwaukee	30.02	64	E	14	cloudy
Grand Haven	30.00	58	E	12	cloudy
Chicago	29.96	64	NE	14	cloudy
Sault Ste. Marie	30.08	58	ca m		cloudy
Marquette	30.06	58	NW	10	clear
Duluth	30.06	56	NW	10	clear

Lake region forecast: For Western New York Fair weather; continued cool northeasterly winds.

For Ohio—Fair weather in northern; showers in southern portion; winds generally northeasterly; stationary temperature.

For Indiana—Continued cool northerly winds; cloudiness and showers, followed by fair weather this evening.

For Illinois—Continued cool northerly winds; fair weather preceded by showers in southeast portion; fair and slightly warmer Tuesday.

For lower Michigan—Continued cool northerly winds and fair weather.

For upper Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair weather; winds becoming variable; warmer Tuesday.

Coal and Ore Business.

Last week was rather light in coal shipments, more vessels being in the grain trade. The advance in ore freights also affected the coal shipments and a number of vessels went up light.

The shipments of coal from the Hocking dock last week was 18,000 tons, and the iron ore receipts were 1,500 tons. At the Ohio Central docks the coal shipments amounted to 18,000 tons, and 4,700 tons of iron ore was received.

Another Steamer for the Islands.

S. Canfield, the steamboat agent, has made arrangements to run a steamer between Toledo, Put-in-Bay and the Islands, commencing August 20th and continuing during the fruit season. As yet Mr. Canfield refuses to divulge the name of the steamer.

Another Lightship Launched.

Lightship No. 57, which is to be placed on Gray's Reef was successfully launched at Craig's ship yards Saturday afternoon. Her machinery is in and she is an exact counterpart of the one launched several days ago. The spars have been placed in No. 55.

Suspect Foul Play.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 3.—Several days ago Wm. White, of this city, a deck hand on the propeller Magnus was drowned in Toledo barbor. His body was recovered and brought here where it was interred on Thursday.

The two brothers of the deceased, Alexander and Rev. Walter White, of Melville, N. Y., came here and had the body exhumed for examination. Several suspicious looking marks were found on the body and the coroner will endeavor to secure information from Toledo which will throw some light on their presence there.

[White was drowned while bathing in the river near the steamer, Sunday of last week. The accident happened about noon and was witnessed by a number of people, among whom were two daughters of the captain. There was no possibility of foul play and an attack of cramps was the cause of the drowning. The body was recovered with pike poles and these may have made the bruises mentioned.—Ed.]

Port List.

ARRIVED.

Schr John Gaskins, Kingston, light.
Schr G enora, Kingston, light.
Stmr Glengary, Kingston, light.
Stmr Tecumseh, Pt Colborn, light.
Schr L S Hammond, Buffalo, light.
Prop S E Peck, Buffalo, light.
Tug N B Gage, Sandusky, scow in tow.
Schr Hattie Wells, Tonawanda, light.
Prop Lake Michigan, Cleveland, light.
Prop John C Gault, Buffalo, mdse.
Schr Golden Age, Buffalo, light.
Schr G G Houghton, Buffalo, light.
Stmr James Pickands, Ashtabula, light.
Schr Halloran, Fairport, light.
Schr W H Rounds, Fairport, light.
Tug L P Smith, Cleveland, light.
Stmr Arundell, Detroit, pass and mdse.
Stmr Idlewild, Detroit, pass and mdse.

CLEARED.

Stmr Idlewild, Detroit, pass and mdse.
Stmr Arundell, Detroit, pass and mdse.
Stmr S E Peck, Buffalo, 67,000 bu wheat.
Stmr S C Reynolds, Buffalo, wheat and mdse.
Stmr Russell Sage, Buffalo, wheat and mdse.
Schr Golden Age, Buffalo, 80,000 bu wheat.
Stmr James Pickands, Buffalo, 60,000 bu wheat.
Schr W B Hall, Parrysound, light.

Snags.

The Steamer Flora arrived to-day.

Barge 105 is loading coal at the Ohio Central.

The steamer Yakima is loading at the Hocking docks.

The steamer S. E. Peck arrived yesterday light for grain.

The schooner Beals is at the Ohio Central docks with a load of ore.

The Clover Leaf steamer Dean Richmond arrived last evening from Buffalo.

Both the Idlewild and the Arundell are running on the Detroit route this week.

Among the fleet here for grain are the Groton Hallaran, Arthur and St. Peter.

The steamer John Oades and consort B. W. Parker are loading coal at the Hocking dock.

The steamer Glengarry, with the barges John Gaskins and Glenora, are in for grain.

The steambarge Abercorn with the Casey and Mazo, lumber laden, arrived yesterday.

The light house steamer Haze was in yesterday and replaced the channel stakes at the crib.

The passenger steamer W. R. Burt arrived at Toledo to-day. Her owners want to run her on some route out of here and are figuring on the up-river trip, but find it difficult to secure an available wharf.

Saratoga Races.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 3.—There was a good attendance and the track was in fair condition.

First race, maiden three-year-olds and upward, one mile: Gold Dollar, 1; Ayrshire Lass, 2; Wilroy, 3. Time, 1:46¾.

Second race, 5 furlongs: Dr. Harbaugh, 1; Little Minch, 2; Princess Bowling, 3. Time, 1:02.

Third race, mile and ½: India Rubber, 1; Redfellow, 2; Saunterer, 3. Time, 1:57.

Fourth race, owners' handicap, 6 furlongs: Ocypete, 1; Forerunner, 2; Katy Van, 3. Time, 1:15.

The market quotations in the BEE are compiled from United Press special dispatches and from reports received by the Toledo Produce Exchange, and specially arranged by Mr. Dennis on B. Smith, secretary of the Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BEE, TOLEDO, O., Aug. 3.

London wheat market at opening slow. Corn nothing offering. Wheat and corn passage quiet. Holiday in Liverpool.

The receipts of wheat at seven principal western points to-day are 1,070,013 bu, compared with 487,088 bu on the same day last year.

Wheat Stocks—Toledo decreased 25,611 bu; New York decreased 41,212 bu.

Grain in Store in New York.

	Aug. 1, 1891.	July 25, 1891.	Aug 20, 1890.	Aug 3, 1889.
Wheat, bus.	587484	634296	1276311	985008
Corn, bus...	286889	354165	1256149	396622
Oats, bus....	457717	493857	989177	818979

Bradstreet's report of exports.—Exports of wheat (and flour as wheat) from both coasts of the U. S. this week, equal 3,164,311 bush, as compared with a weekly average of 2,225,000 bush in the four weeks next preceding, and as compared with 2,275,000 bu in the last week of July, 1890 (Montreal exports included), and as contrasted with 1,572,000 bu in the like week in 1889 and 2,282,000 bu in 1888. Galveston sends 30,000 bush more abroad this week, and New York, Balt more and San Francisco each export in excess of 600,000 bu.

The New York Commercial Bulletin says: Breadstuffs were extremely dull for futures throughout the list in the absence of cables from the other side, it being a holiday in England; while spot demand for wheat was again active, purchases running to nearly one hundred boat loads. Corn opened easier on warmer weather in the west, and recovered on lighter receipts; while oats declined under heavier offerings, and closed at the bottom.

Business failures in the United States and Canada for the week were 247, against 254 in the previous week, and 189 for the corresponding week in 1890.

The New York Financial Chronicle reports gross earnings of 83 roads for the third week in July increased $540,131, or 8.65 per cent.

The stock market in New York gave symptoms of a change in front. Prices were higher and market stronger.

The Government Weekly Crop Report.—Maryland—Too cool for corn. Rains damaged unhoused wheat and tobacco.

Indiana—Warmer weather and rain needed for corn. Wheat threshing nearly completed. Plowing commenced.

Iowa—Weather favorable for harvesting and threshing. Corn doing well. Flax and potatoes good. Corn doing well.

Nebraska—Unfavorable. Too cool. Corn 15 days late. Threshing commenced.

Illinois—Unfavorable. Rainfall badly distributed. Wheat and oats yielding well. Plowing begun.

Michigan—Too cold. Warm soaking rains needed. Slight frost on the 27th.

Ohio—Corn and potatoes very promising. Oats ready to harvest.

Oregon—Harvest in operation. Wheat, large crop.

Minnesota and Dakota—Crops maturing slowly. Harvesting in operation; abundant yield.

California—Harvest about over; yield better than anticipated.

Kansas—General rains; helped corn and injured wheat not stacked.

Thompson & Co., of Leesburg, Ind., write us as follows: Wheat here is moving steadily, but not so freely as in former years. The yield is larger and of very fine quality. Drought is hurting corn and clover seed. New oats will be ready for market next week.

The receipts of wheat to-day at seven principal western points are 501,925 bu in excess of the corresponding Monday in 1890.

The visible supply of wheat increased last week 2,668,000 bu. Corn $37,980 bu. Oats 302,000 bu. In the corresponding week in 1890 wheat increased 71,000 bu. Corn 440,000 bu. Oats decreased 98,000 bu.

The export clearances Saturday from four Atlantic ports were 255,000 bu of wheat, 35,000 bu of corn and light in flour.

We have no English markets to-day.

Exports.

In New York exporters were free buyers to-day at opening of Eastern markets, and the daily reports from the seaboard indicates very large sales of cash and future wheat. The New York Bulletin extract herein says 100 boat loads of cash wheat were sold there on Saturday.

Germany.

Reports from American merchants returning from Germany confirm in a decided way the reports of deficient crops. It is stated that Germany will have to import rye largely. Other nations are likely to be importers of rye, for which there is already a good demand for this cereal. Our receipts are already an indication of the demand.

Markets To-Day.

Notwithstanding the absence of English markets, and the fact that the visible supply of wheat increased 2,668,000 bu and corn 837,600 bu, the markets for both have been maintained at higher prices.

French markets are quoted higher, by private cable, and that the weather is unfavorable for harvesting wheat. Large purchases are reported to-day at our seaboard markets.

It is stated that ocean carriers are engaged for months to take out our wheat. The movement will be large and absorb the western receipts. The opportunities for maintaining a good price for our cereals on this crop, are rarely presented to us. It is worth noting, that so far on this crop the great short sellers have been walloped. In New York August and September wheat closed at 90¾c, a gain of 2c. August corn at 65⅝c, and September at 66½c, a gain on each of ⅜c. In Chicago August wheat closed at 88⅞c, a gain of 1⅝c, September 88¾c, a gain of 1⅝c. August corn at 59¼c, steady.

Sept. at 57⅜ a gain of ¼ in Toledo. We have had a quick market. Business in wheat futures has been moderately active and fairly distributed. There is no pressure to sell wheat for future delivery and there is a fair demand for the offerings. Prices have improved but not in proportion to New York. For August the market started at 90 and closed at 91⅜, a gain of 1⅜. Sept. sold at 90¾ and closed at 91¾, a gain of 1⅜. Dec. sold at 93 and closed at 94¾, a gain of 1⅜.

Cash wheat was in active demand, with sales of 200,000 bu. The sales were made early on the basis of Saturday's closing at 90¾@90¾c for No 2 soft. At close the market was 91¾c, a gain of 1c. No 3 soft at 89¾ and ¾c, closing higher. Rejected No. 1 at 86c. No. 2 wheat at 90c. No. 3 red and white at 88½c. No. 6 soft 86c.

Corn nothing doing. Oats No. 2, sold at 35c. No. 1, selling at 34c.

Rye was in good demand; No 2 at 73½c; August at 74c.

Clover Seed—On the call October sold at $4.40. After the call October sold at $4.40.

Freights.

Lake freights to Buffalo—Wheat, 2c. Corn, —c. Lake and rail rate to New York, 7½c wheat, 5½c corn; Boston, 10½c wheat, 8½c corn; Philadelphia, 6½c wheat, 6½c corn, Baltimore, 6½c wheat, 6½c corn.

Visible Supply of Grain.

The following table gives the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

	Aug. 1, 1891.	July 25, 1891.	Aug. 2, 1890.	Aug 3, 1889.
Wheat, bu.	16708103	14100077	18423048	14687067
Corn, bu.	3874257	3037878	12641852	6948851
Oats bu.	2742681	1774435	15.0417	8179754

Grain in Store at Toledo, Week Ending Saturday Last.

No 1 White	3439	Previous week	57788
No 2 White	6554	Last year	202699
No 3 White	2951	OATS.	
No 1 Red Soft		White	
No 2 Red Soft	44615	No 2 White	2836
No 3 Red Soft	14067	No 3 White	1469
No 4 Red Soft	4368	No 2	1478
No 2 Hard	1394	No 3	4444
No 3 Hard		Rejected	1566
Rejected White		Oats	3440
No 1 Rejected	1198		
No 2 Rejected	462	Total Oats	25533
No 2 R & W'm'd	2923	Previous week	24811
No 3 R & W'm'd	1660	Last year	1221
Wheat and Rye	1259	RYE.	
Wheat	93624	No 2	7257
		No 3	1625
Total Wheat	92502	No 1 White	
Previous week	95124	Rejected	
Last year	984	Rye	8718
CORN.			
No 2 Yellow	1894	Total Rye	11350
No 3 Yellow	560	Previous week	14405
No 3 White	1088	Last year	17956
No 2 White		BARLEY.	
No 2	5888	No 2	
No 3	1158	Barley	
No 4	1125		
Corn and oats		Total Barley	
Corn	500	Previous week	
		Last year	
Total Corn	41086		

Daily Movement of Grain.

	RECEIPTS. Wh't	Corn	Oats	SHIPMENTS. Wh't	Corn	Oats
N Y	88740	49924	50000	218139	24823	.....
Balto	226783	10689	13000	.....	.....	.....
Phila	11455	1425	14519	36987	10956	23899
Boston	3570	14110	26939	.....	.....	.....
Toledo	22021	4627	600	168300	1700	1200
Chicago	344998	203316	346752	385540	34.181	200914
Milwke	29955	880	13000	550	.....	1400
St L	85100	94000	43300	119000	30000	43000
Detroit	61994	6175	15358	197128	1882	7000
Duluth	57747	.....	.....	34414	.....	.....
Minne	62400	.....	.....	14720	.....	.....

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Opening: Wheat—August, 87½c. September, 87c. Corn—August, 57⅜c; September 56¼c. Oats—August, 27½c; September, 27½c. Pork—September, $11 50. Lard—September, $6 67½. Ribs—September, $6 02½.

New York, Aug. 3.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 18 00. Futures strong; August, $7 85; September, $7 92; October, 88 04.

New York, Aug. 3.—Money, 1½@2 per cent. Exchange steady; posted rates, 84 85 for 60 days, and $4 87 for demand; actual rates, $4 84@4 84¾ for 60 days and $4 86@4 86¾ for demand.

Governments quiet; currency, 6s, 110 bid; 4s coupon, 126¾, 124; 4½s do, 104¾ bid.

The dealings on the stock exchange this morning were on a limited scale. Up to noon only 69,000 shares changed hands. Trading was confined for the most part to Burlington, St. Paul, Northern Pacific preferred, Atchison and Union Pacific. At the opening prices were ⅛ to ½ per cent higher, with an exceptional advance of 2¾ in Lake Shore. During the hour to 11 o'clock the tone continued firm and prices changed but little. After 11 o'clock there was some selling, causing prices to fall off fractionally, but the decline was subsequently recovered. At this writing the market is dull but firm, with prices but little changed from the opening.

New York, Aug. 3.—Flour barely steady at unchanged prices; city mill extra, $5 10@5 15 for West Indies; Minnesota extra, $3 75@5 50; do, $5 10@5 15; superfine, $3 50@4 15. Wheat opened strong at ⅛c advance and further improved 1⅛c in the first hour. There was a subsequent reaction of ¼c; No 2 red winter, cash, $1 00½c; August, 98¼c; September, 98¾c; December, $1 01¾c. Corn opened strong and ⅛c higher and further improved ¼c; No 2 mixed, cash, 73c; August, 68½c; September, 66¾c; October, 64¼c. Oats quiet but steady; No 2 mixed cash, 37c; August, 33c; September, 32¾c. Rye and barley neglected. Pork dull but steady; new mess, $12 50@13 25. Lard quiet; August, 6 86; September, 6 95. Molasses slow. Turpentine quiet at 32¾@36c. Rosin dull; strained to good, $1 35@1 40. Petroleum nominal. Butter quiet; western extra, 17½@18c. Cheese quiet. Eggs slow; western fresh, 16@16½c. Rice nominal.

The Bee

BY THE TOLEDO BEE CO

ELMER WHITE, G. G HADLEY, F. P. CHAPIN

ESTABLISHED 1876.

The BEE absorbed—
Daily and Weekly Times, February 15, 1881.
Daily and Weekly Post, February 25, 1886.

ONLY 15 years old, and the leading paper of Northwestern Ohio. It is the pioneer low priced paper, is always for the people and is read by the great masses. For these reasons THE BEE has always enjoyed the largest circulation, and is consequently the best advertising medium.

OFFICE 136 AND 138 ST. CLAIR ST

THE BEE Is regularly placed on file and may be seen at the BEE'S New York Office, Room 206 Potter Building, opposite Postoffice, New York City.

TOLEDO, OHIO, AUGUST 3, 1891.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
JAMES E. CAMPBELL, Butler County.
For Lieutenant Governor,
W. V. MARQUIS, Logan County.
For Auditor of State,
T. E. PECKINPAUGH, Wayne County.
For Attorney General,
JOHN P. BAILEY, Putnam County.
For State Treasurer,
C. F. ACKERMAN, Richland County.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
GUSTAVUS H. WALD, Hamilton County.
For Commissioner of the Public Schools,
CHARLES C. MILLER, Erie County.
For Member Board of Public Works,
JOHN McNAMARA, Summit County.
For Food and Dairy Commissioner,
A. J. TRUMBO, Lawrence County.

Since Quay and Dudley went, Commissioner Raum jumps when he hears a barber cry "Next!"

Secretary Blaine has taken to rowing as an exercise. The philologist will observe that rowing on the sea and rowing in the cabinet do not vary a particle in spelling. When the secretary gets his strength and normal health back by the one exercise, let no one be surprised if he resorts to the other.

The London Daily News thinks "the world's fair is destined to put America in the category of countries." The News must be excused for its ignorance. It wasn't born at the time Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, and evidently none of its editors have had time, since its birth, to consult history.

The Chicago Tribune undertakes to prove that when Garfield said he believed "in the kind of protection that led to free trade" he was talking in a Peckwickian sense. The Tribune ought to know. Everything it says on the same subject is to be taken that way. But people generally believe that were James A. Garfield alive to-day he would be a long way outside of McKinley's camp.

One of the curious things in the news by cable and foreign letter is the information about treasures of one sort and another rich Americans are picking up in Europe, and of the costumes the wives and daughters of statesmen, manufacturers and rich merchants are having made in Paris and London, to wear once or twice and then bring home free of duty. There are "bargains" abroad for those who are rich enough to go after them. The common people who stay at home behind the tariff wall must pay the tariff duties on what they buy.

Something will soon have to be done to curb the exuberance of the special correspondents who manufacture news when they cannot get it otherwise. A case of their infringement upon the canons of good taste was afforded in the late sensational and conflicting rumors concerning Secretary Blaine's health. Another violation of propriety is a correspondent's assumption that Senator Brice is for Cleveland in 1892. Mr. Brice declined to commit himself on that point, in an interview to which he submitted, but the correspondent telegraphs his own impression, that Mr. Brice is for Cleveland. It is high time to insist that newspaper correspondents should confine themselves to facts.

President Harrison has written ex-collector Erhardt a letter conveying the expression of his highest esteem. The resignations of Quay and Dudley were accepted by their colleagues with resolutions expressing the keenest regret that the best of friends must part, and that such valuable service to the party must be fregone. Therefore the harmony of the party is undisturbed by these changes. And yet they do say Erhardt and all his following, "dismissed for economy," have sharpened long knives for Platt's politicians and Harrison's supporters in New York; and that Senator Quay, whose resignations were accepted when he expected them to be tabled, will play a lone hand against all his enemies without regard to their politics. Perhaps the astute Pennsylvanian foresaw present entanglements when he said this isn't a good republican year.

THE GRAND ARMY AND PENSIONS.

The "silver anniversary" of the Grand Army of the Republic, its twenty-fifth annual encampment, is being celebrated in Detroit this week. The date marks the passing of time, and reminds those who are busy with the affairs of to-day not only of the nation's obligation to these men who won its battles in their youth and prime of life, but also that the prime of life is passed with them and the shadows of old age are falling upon those whom death still spares. When comrade greets comrade to-day they will remember not only those who fell by their side on the Rapidan, the James, the Rappahannock, in the storming of Fort Fisher, of Vicksburg and of Gettysburg; those whom fever slew in the marshes of the Mississippi and on the southern coast; but they will also ask one another for those who took part with them in the grand review at Washington and then returned to the life of the citizen. Of many the answer will be that they have followed the illustrious leaders Grant, Sherman, Sheridan; that they, too, "have answered the challenge of death with the password of eternity." Our veterans are passing away; double honors to those who still remain with us.

Yet another thought is awakened by the growing age of the grand army. A war in which the first gun was fired thirty years ago, and in which the last arms of the conquered were laid down twenty-six years ago; in which every issue at stake was settled, settled to the satisfaction of the lovers of the country, and settled for all time—is a thing of the past. It may be remembered with profit, but it has no other influence upon the present. It is not alone the passage of years that has brought this about. The acknowledgment of its defeat by the rebellious section of the country, and the steadfastness with which that section has accepted and acted upon new conditions has made it impossible to revive old feelings and issues. The breath of sectional hate has now and then been blown upon the embers of the past, but no flames follow. There is a new south, and there is no rebellion in it. The political issues of to-day may divide east and west, but the old sectional lines are wiped out. The duty of the citizen of to-day is then in no way affected by ante-bellum conditions. They do not exist to influence present problems.

In the passage of years the republic has endeavored by its pension legislation to recognize its debt to the men who fought its battles and won its victories in the war of the rebellion. By trickery in which the genuine soldier had no part, by corruption in high places and through brazen claims pressed by dishonest men for men who never smelled powder nor saw a battle-field, the pension department has been disgraced, and a burden of debt is laid on the entire tax-paying population of the country which it ought never to have been called on to assume. Every soldier of the late war who was in actual service should enter his protest against the abuse of the pension-granting power. The present encampment will take action on pension legislation, and it should, in the name of the soldier of 1861-5, call for a halt in the present looting of the country's treasury in that soldier's name. The man who was ready to die for his country a quarter of a century ago does not want to see it robbed now. He is not responsible for the pension shark and the bummers who feed upon the public under the false plea that they are disabled soldiers. Let the grand army at Detroit speak for the genuine soldiers on the pension question.

Know Him to be Honest.

Thousands of Ohio republicans will vote for James E. Campbell for governor because they know him to be an honest man and the unyielding foe to corruption in every form, and thousands more will vote for him because they despise the McKinley bill and will not support its author.—Xenia Democrat News.

A Good Figurer.

Governor Campbell figured within 800 of his total vote in 1889. Prior to the Cleveland convention he made a statement of how many votes he would have. The statement was verified. It is therefore safe to concude that he knows whereof he speaks when he says he will be re-elected governor of Ohio.—Lima Times.

How Is It?

If the reduction of the price of wool 2 to 4 cents below what it was before the passage of the McKinley bill is attributed to over-production, as alleged by the McKinleyites, how is it that we have to import 40 per cent. of the wool consumed in this country?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Will Not Rely on Them.

Political understrappers are now running around among merchants and manufacturers begging for money to carry Ohio. It appears that Mr. McKinley is not willing to rely altogether upon the aid of the Ohio shepherds. No wonder.—Philadelphia Record.

The Battle On.

The political battle in Ohio is on. The first booming of the heavy artillery was heard last week, and the reports locate the engagement at Lakeside, where Campbell and McKinley both fired their tariff shot.—Columbus Sunday News.

Foraker's Feat.

One Boston paper calls Foraker a fool and another speaks of him as "blatant and bellicose." However, he grabbed the Hamilton county republican convention just the same.—Dayton Times.

Very Untimely.

With two republican tickets in the field in Hamilton county and the breach growing wider and wider, the claims of a lack of democratic harmony are not timely.—Youngstown Vindicator.

Desire to Retire.

There is apparent quite a desire among the members of the cabinet to retire. They do not seem to consider their jobs permanent and are trying to get in out of the rain.—Massillonian.

Who Knows?

Perhaps there has been some political superstition in choosing this month of Augustus Cæsar, symbolical of victories, as the time for opening the Ohio campaign. —Dayton Herald.

Are Surprised.

The republican press are surprised at the unanimity and enthusiasm with which the democracy of Ohio are rallying around Governor Campbell and the ticket.—Portsmouth Times.

Will Crush Him.

"Mr. McKinley entered the house with the tariff under his arm." He enters the Ohio campaign with it on his back. And the load will crush him.—Chillicothe Advertiser.

Profitable Advice.

McKinley ought to profit by last year's experience and hire a few fakirs to peddle tin cups through the back townships.—Mansfield Shield and Banner.

Could Be Easily Bunkoed.

The farmer who is hoodwinked about the wool tariff this year is a fit victim for the bunco steerer.—Zanesville Signal.

Getting Together.

Sherman and Foraker are getting together. Each is grasping a new whisp of hair.—Columbus Post.

A Southern Squib.

Major McKinley's appeal—Help cash us, or we sink.—Atlanta Journal.

THE SPANISH TREATY.

What sort of reciprocity is that which compels us to continue paying a quarter of a dollar for a three-cent Spanish cigar?—New York World.

The consummation of this treaty is one of the most important diplomatic events of the year, and to the president, Secretary Blaine and to Mr. John W. Foster are due the thanks of the American people.—Mail and Express.

Whether the Spanish reciprocity treaty will reciprocate to any extensive degree is still in the future. The treaty is proclaimed, at least, and will probably be an additional inspiration to Secretary Blaine to get well.—Philadelphia Times.

It is expected that under the new treaty there will be greatly increased trade in all these articles; but the heaviest increase will undoubtedly be in our shipments of flour, and in time these may equal our importations of raw sugar.—Rochester Post-Express.

A refusal on the part of Spain to grant trade concessions to the United States would have led to the imposition of a two-cent tariff on Spanish West Indies sugar; and the Brazilian sugar producers, having already secured free access to our markets by granting us the trade privileges which we asked, would have had a monopoly of our markets.—Albany Journal.

In the export trade of the raw materials named the United States already has the lead over other nations, but its exports will naturally be increased by the operation of the treaty. As to manufactures, a larger and more advantageous market will be open to us, but what will be the result of the competition with European manufacturers remains to be seen.—N. Y. Herald.

As is well known, these treaties admit nothing into this country that was not admitted free before the treaties were negotiated or the McKinley bill passed. The consumers in the other countries get certain American goods at reduced duties or duty free. The consumers in this country get no advantage whatever. All the "reciprocity" provided for in the McKinley bill is that unless the foreign consumers are allowed the benefit of reduced taxation our own consumers must pay more for certain foreign products to "punish" the foreign producer.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A curious wedding took place recently in Ashley, Northamptonshire, Eng. The contracting parties were a man aged 66 and a woman aged 77. The banns had been published in church 56 years ago, but they separated and married different people. The wife of one and the husband of the other dying, they found themselves at liberty to renew their old engagement, and have now married, presumably for the last time.

WIPED OUT BY FLAMES.

Half a Million Fire in Chicago This Morning.

Siegel Cooper's Big Store a Mass of Ruins.

Workmen in the Building Have a Narrow Escape from Death in the Conflagration.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—The immense department store of Siegel Cooper & Co., a seven-story building covering a quarter of a block at the corner of State and Adams streets, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning.

The loss on stock and building will reach $800,000. The flames communicated to "The Leader," another apartment store on the opposite side of the street and did damage there to the extent of $100,000. J. H. Walker & Co.'s dry goods store adjoining was damaged $30,000 and the Emerich furniture company sustained a loss of $75,000. Various other small losses aggregate $50,000.

The fire originated in the engine room in the basement, but in what manner it is not known. When the fire was discovered there were only 25 people in the building, mostly floor walkers and male employes. Had the fire broken out a half hour later all the employes of the store, numbering a thousand men, women and children, would have been on duty and a serious panic would have occurred.

The manager of a department named Wixon, James Brennan, the head bookkeeper, and Thomas Higgins, an employe, were in the fourth story endeavoring to protect and save some of the goods when they found their egress blocked.

Brennan and Wixon dropped to a balcony on the floor below and were rescued by the firemen uninjured, save a few bruises.

Higgins leaped to the ground and was seriously but not fatally hurt.

Charlie Johnson, a messenger boy employed on the third floor, made his escape by means of a fire escape, but was severely burned about the head and face. The fire burned so fiercely and surrounding property was in such great danger that all places of business within a block of the flames remained closed until the firemen had gained control. Siegel & Co. will undoubtedly reopen with a new stock of goods in a new location pending the erection of a new building on the site of the fair.

STRUCK BY A CYCLONE.

Much Damage Done to Crops and Buildings.

Checotah, I. T., Aug. 3.—A cyclone struck the town on Saturday night soon after 11 o'clock, doing many thousands of dollars damage to growing crops, and destroying several buildings.

The drug store of C. G. Moore is a total loss, as are also the new three-story cotton gin of Lafayette & Bro., the residence of Peter Frazer, and the blacksmiths and wagon shop of H. R. Collins.

The large general store of Lafayette Bros. had the roof damaged. Several animals were killed, but as far as known no persons were seriously injured.

COL. SMEAD'S PURCHASE.

Made While in London Some Months Ago,

And a Story in Connection with the Same—Red Tape Style of Doing Business—But the Check Went.

The armory building boards meets at Col. Isaac D. Smead's office on Huron street, and there is invariably a full attendance, as the Colonel's comfortable chairs and good cigars are irresistable.

The other day, during a lull in business, Col. Smead, who by the way is an entertainer from the tap of the bell, received a bulky document, which bore a decided foreign appearance.

On opening it, and without examining its contents, he remarked: "It beats all how they do business in England. To show you how slow they are over there and how much red tape there is connected with every detail of a business transaction of any importance, I have been for a year and a half closing a contract with a London firm. The deal was instituted when I was in London a year ago last winter, and I have been receiving a bundle of documents like that every week or two. At first I would read the whole business through, but I soon realized that I would either have to give up my business or the red tape, and I haven't read one of the volumnes for months.

"I had a little experience with a merchant of London relative to the queer way they do business over there, which is an inexplicible mystery to me to this day.

"One morning I concluded that I would purchase an overcoat, and loading my wife and little boy into a carriage we were driven to a first-class clothing store.

"It was an immense establishment, and, as it happened, one of the proprietors met me at the door. In a very short time I found a coat that suited me, and paying the price, started out. Before leaving the place I noticed a sealskin coat in stock, and casually inquired the price of it. The dealer was all attention at once. He explained it was an off season and would sell me their coat at cost. The price was about $50 less than I could buy one in New York city, but I concluded that I didn't want the coat. I thanked the man and told him that as I was in a strange land with my family and thousands of miles away from home, there was danger of the funds becoming exhausted.

"We will take the gentleman's check for the amount," was the startling reply to my excuse.

"I looked at the man in utter astonishment and remarked, 'Why, man, I am an entire stranger to you and you don't know whether I have a dollar in the world.' The fellow got as mad as a hornet. I could tell it the way he colored up, but he coldly coolly remarked: 'If the gentleman please, we know best how to transact our own business.'

"Well, I couldn't understand it, but I concluded to see the thing through. In writing the check I deducted the amount paid for the first coat.

"On looking it over, the dealer remarked, 'There is some mistake here.'

"I explained, but the only answer I received was, 'We take the gentleman's check, nothing more,' returning the cash I had paid him, with a dignified bow.

"I then insisted on him sending a man with me to where I was known, that I could be identified.

"This seemed to add insult to injury, and the only reply was, 'We prefer to be governed by our own judgment.'

"Well, I was completely dumbfounded, and before taking my departure I said to the fellow, 'I stand reasonably well in the estimation of my townsmen at home, but I couldn't go 50 miles from my place of residence and have my check cashed for $2 without I was known or identified.'"

A German woman in a steam-car at Newport, England, was much incensed at the idea of riding to Ostend with the rather shabbily-dressed woman and little girl who had just entered the compartment. After she had left the car with the intention of hiring a cab, she learned that the woman was Queen of Belgium, while the little girl was Princess Clementine. They had been rambling along the seashore hunting shells, and had strayed too far to walk back.

Should Respect Them.

When Reed goes to Ohio to talk for the ticket he should try at whatever hotel he puts up to respect the rules of the house.—Philadelphia Times.

THE MILLS MAY CLOSE.

Directors of the Maumee Rolling Mills Will Hold an Important Meeting To-morrow Afternoon.

It has been reported for a week or more past that there was a possibility of the Maumee rolling mills closing down permanently. The mills have been closed for temporary repairs during the past week, but it was understood that they would commence operation again to-morrow or Wednesday. It was reported this morning, however, that there was a possibility that the mills had been shut down for good.

Mr. H. S. Walbridge, president of the company, was seen by a Bee this morning, and in reply to a query, he said:

"I have very little to say on the subject at present. To-morrow afternoon the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors will be held at this office, and matters of some interest will be discussed."

"Will the permanent closing down of the mill be one of them, Mr. Walbridge?"

"Yes, that matter will come up. It will be a question of whether we shall shut down for good or continue the business under existing circumstances."

"What seems to be the trouble in the company's way? Lack of business?"

"No, we have plenty of business, but the fuel question is one that has given us considerable trouble. Our contract with the board of natural gas trustees expires September 1, and we must know for certain whether we are going to have a continuation of our present gas supply, and if we cannot secure that or make some other arrangement, the result will be that the mills will close down for good."

"What seems to be the wish of the directors, Mr. Walbridge?"

"I cannot speak but for myself. Just what the directors think on the matter I will know to-morrow, and if there is anything in it for publication, why you will get it as soon as any one else."

SHARPENING THEIR KNIVES.

A Nice Republican Row in Hamilton County.

Sherman Men Will Take Advantage of the Australian Ballot to Slaughter Foraker.

Cincinnati, Aug. 3.—In a pleasant conversation with Judge Yaple, he expressed himself as highly indignant with the manner in which the "little bosses" undertake to run the political machine and nominate men without any regard to their fitness to fill the office for which they are named.

He mentioned Maxwell as universally acknowledged as the ablest Judge on the bench, but simply because he attended to his duties and did not spend his time in running around "seeing" his "friends" and fixing matters straight with them, he is left out in the convention. He says that the ring seems determined to destroy the Judiciary of the county.

He mentioned being at Springfield a few days ago, and said that there a leading man had confessed to him that for years he had voted only under protest from his own better judgment, so corrupt had become the political system; that there was in it nothing but a choice between evils. Another complication in Hamilton county is the fight between the Foraker and the Sherman men. Of it Judge Yaple said:

"The friends of Sherman are not going to say anything about it, but I know enough of their feelings to state that they intend quietly to knife the Foraker candidates at the polls. The Australian ballot gives them a first rate chance to do that, and they are going to use that opportunity, though they will keep still about it."

I mentioned to Judge Yaple that there was a strong desire on the part of the friends of the People's movement to nominate him for Supreme Judge on their ticket. He replied that he had a personal horror of being in any way connected with any political movement or candidacy for office, and that he had thought he accomplish more good by remaining as a "free lance," in position to criticise wherever he thought proper. His sole object, he said was to benefit and aid the cause in every way in his power.

STEALING AWAY THE LAND.

Real Estate Sharks Have a Dangerous Rival.

The Missouri and Blue Rivers Conspire to Eat up Part of Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 3.—There is trouble at the confluence of the Missouri and the Blue rivers, east of the city. The Missouri is on a rampage. The channel is changing and eating away the bank next to the Missouri Pacific track at a rapid rate.

The tracks are in serious danger of being washed away. General Superintendent A. W. Dickinson and Chief Engineer Way of the Missouri Pacific system are in the city to-day investigating the threatened danger. The officers are reticent, but the situation is grave beyond a doubt.

It is said that the road will have to take immediate steps to protect the banks. Brush and heavy rocks will have to be used until the danger is averted, and the dike and mattress work will have to be extended into the river.

The cost of the work will reach between $75,000 and $100,000. There is about two thousand feet frontage on the bank of the Missouri, this side of the mouth of the Blue, that is being washed away.

There are between 300 and 500 feet seriously threatened and needing protection immediately. Over twenty feet of this bank has been washed away during the past week. The water is now within sixty feet of the Missouri tracks.

When the tracks were built they were over a mile away from the river. The Suburban Belt railroad has just completed soundings of the river at this point. The result shows the bank next the Missouri Pacific tracks to be in a very dangerous condition.

WILL LIVE TO REGRET IT.

Maude Estabrook Astonishes the Natives.

She Rather be the Thirteenth Wife of a Mormon than Return Home and Secure a Fortune.

St. Louis, Aug. 3.—Inspector Watkins of Scotland Yard, has left Miss Maude Estabrook, the Leeds heiress, in Salt Lake City. The wires have already given a history of her strange career and told how she left her home and went to Vienna, whence she eloped with a member of the British Legation, who drowned himself while crossing the ocean with her.

She then met a drummer with whom she lived for a time, and when her family, desiring to reclaim her, sent detectives to this country to find her, it was learned that she had been working as a saleswoman in a dry goods store in St. Louis.

Acting upon this information Inspector Watkins traced her to Salt Lake City, but he has passed through St. Louis on his way home without check, bearing one of the most remarkable stories ever told. He says the English heiress refuses to return to claim her fortune and is now the thirteenth wife of Elder Jenkins. She told him she was entirely happy and had no desire to go home.

A French provincial newspaper has been condemned to pay 200 francs damage for calling several residents of its town Free Masons. To call a man a Free Mason in France is to bring him into hatred, ridicule and contempt of his Roman Catholic townsmen.

CHILI'S PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

Don Waldo Silva States the Case of the Insurgents.

Why the War is Being Waged Against Balmaceda.

He Attempted to Run the Country Without Aid of Congress and the Latter Formed a New Government.

Iquequ, Aug. 3.—Don Waldo Silva is vice president of the Chilian senate and member of the insurgent government here. When asked for the causes which led to the conflict, and the grounds on which the congress based its plea for justice, Senor Silva kindly wrote the following statement to be placed before the American public:

In January, 1890, President Balmaceda dismissed the ministry presided over by Don Mariano Sanchez Fantecilla, with whom were associated Don Isodoro Errazuriz, Don Pedro Montt, Don Juan Castellon and others who counted upon the aid of the majority of congress.

This act clearly revealed the intention of Balmaceda to neither heed nor respect congress, since on the same day he closed it and named a new ministry, presided over by Don Adolpo Ibanez, who from congress could receive no support whatever.

On the first of June, 1890, began the ordinary sessions of congress, and on the night previous there was organized a new ministry, with Don Enrique S. Sanfuentes at the head, who in the whole country looked upon as Balmaceda's official candidate for the next presidential term.

This ministry declared to the senate, among other things, that they intended to maintain themselves in power even if they could not rely upon help from congress, and even also if congress should censure them.

The senate and chamber of deputies replied to this daring declaration by a double vote of censure, to which the ministry made answer that they would adhere to their resolution and would remain at their posts despite the vote of censure, and, moreover, that they would not present themselves at the sessions of the chambers, even though asked or summoned.

The chamber of deputies decided then to defer the discussion of the project which authorizes the collection of taxes until the parliamentary ministry should present themselves and ask it.

In consequence, from the 1st of July, 1890, the collection of all taxes, including the municipal ones, was suspended. It was said everywhere that Balmaceda was preparing a coup d'etat, that congress would be closed and a dictatorship proclaimed.

Nevertheless, several attempts were made to arrive at an agreement, and the political parties manifested a disposition to vote the appropriations, on the indispensable condition that a parliamentary cabinet should be organized and that it should respect our political regimen and recognize the jurisdiction and constitutional faculties of congress.

At last congress met with some success, for Balmaceda named the new ministry, that of Don Belisario Prats, who came before the senate declaring that they were guided by parliamentary law and that they would hold their positions as long as they could depend upon the support of congress.

The senators then passed the law of contributions and all that the Prats ministry asked. When it was least expected this ministry resigned, because it could find no means of obliging Balmaceda to renounce his pretensions of electing his successor and of replacing the parliamentary regimen by a presidential one, in open violation of constitutional law. Congress was closed on October 15, 1890, just when they should have been occupying themselves with the law of estimates and that of military forces, to approve which they had been called together, according to the very words of the message convoking them.

On January 1, 1891, Balmaceda issued a manifesto, declaring that he would continue the public expenses and maintain the army and navy without a law to authorize it.

Powers of Congress.

Article 28 of the constitution, paragraphs 1 and 2, provides that only by virtue of a law is it permissible to fix annually the expenses of public administrations, and likewise annually to determine the forces on land and sea that are to be maintained in times of peace and war.

Soon afterward Balmaceda openly violated the constitution and declared himself dictator.

Why Our Regimen Is Parliamentary.

A special attribute of congress is the right of fiscalization and of vigilance over all the branches of administration.

This power has always been exercised in ampitude and without contradictions since the constitution was promulgated in 1833. By virtue of it the members have called the ministers to their aid in order that they might give the explanation any deputy or senator whatever might ask; they have summoned and censured the ministers and have exercised their prerogatives of investigation directly or by means of a delegated commission invested with powers to go from place to place, to ask for and examine documents in public offices, to receive declarations, etc.

The chamber of deputies has the particular power of accusing before the senate the ministers of state during the period of their office and for six months afterward. It has a similar power with respect to the intendentes or provinces, the commanders of the army and navy and the ministers of the supreme courts of justice. The president of the republic is inviolable during his term of office, and can neither be accused, censured nor punished, except during the year following the termination of his administration.

Congress, then, has and ought to have the power of intervention in the matter of executive power, since it has such faculties in regard to the ministers whose functions cease de facto by the will of an accusing chamber. In Chili there is not, nor has there ever been, any question upon this point before Balmaceda attempted to change our form of government.

The Resolution of Congress.

In the act of congress of January 1, 1891, reasons were expressed by virtue of which it was declared absolutely impossible for Balmaceda to continue in the exercises of his office and that they ceased in him that day.

This declaration was made in conformity with what is established by articles 27 and 65 of the constitution.

Justification of the Resolution.

1. The repeated infractions of the electoral law by the executive and the authorities depending upon him, who would so far as to commit the most shameful and criminal acts against public order and the fundamental rights of the citizens.

2. The disregard that Balmaceda showed for the admonition and representations of the Comisions Conservadora.

3. The repeated and frequent violations of the promises made to congress through his ministers.

4. The repeated violations of paragraph 10, article 28, of the constitution, inasmuch as Balmaceda spent large sums outside the estimates in creating remunerative employments and commissions without the sanction of congress.

5. The having attempted to change the form of government, maintaining a cabinet that had been censured by both branches of congress and to whom had been refused appropriations, all of which caused great fiscal losses and serious disturbances to the country.

6. The closing of congress without their having passed the constitutional laws, failing in his promise pledged on various occasions as president of the republic.

7. The resolve to govern without the law of estimates and that which authorizes the maintenance of force by land and sea, violating openly paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 28 of the constitution, and carrying to an end his purpose of proclaiming a dictatorship, which is an open and unpardonable rebellion against constitutional law. This purpose was consummated on January 1, 1891, as the president's manifesto of that date clearly expresses.

8. Finally, as article 161 of the constitution determines that no magistrate, no person nor assembly of persons can attribute to themselves any other authority or right than the law has expressly conferred, every act in contravention to this article being null, there is for the people not only the right but the duty to make resistance in defence of public order, which duty falls especially upon the constituted authorities.

Such are the antecedents, such the causes that have brought about the civil war in which Chili is to-day involved.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

An Intolerable Nuisance.

To THE EDITOR:—The most intolerable nuisance in all Toledo is the smoke made by the engines of the Pennsylvania and C., H. V. & T. railroads in their freight yards on the river front from Elm to Galena streets. The loud smell and dense black smoke are horrid, entirely unnecessary, and ought to be abated at once.

FIRST WARD.

Toledo, Aug. 3.

SCOTTWOOD AVENUE

And the Piping of It for Natural Gas.

Talks with Several Gentlemen Interested in the Same—Why the Price was Cut.

The contract for piping Scottwood avenue has caused and is causing considerable comment. The action of the board of natural gas trustees is criticised somewhat severely. Mr. L. S. Baumgardner speaking with a Bee this morning said:

"In the first place the contract was awarded and ready to sign at 70 cents a foot, when we made the kick. The bid was thereupon lowered to 40 cents a foot."

"How do you account for the reduction from 70 cents to 40 cents, Mr. Baumgardner?"

"I cannot account for it except that we made a kick and headed it off. There was no reason or excuse given for making that reduction.

"Well, Clarence Brown said he presumed the contractor thought he was bidding for a lawsuit, and therefore put his price away up. A few days before this contract was granted the trustees had awarded a contract for the same size of pipe on Western avenue at 48 cents, and here they were ready to make a contract for 70 cents. It is very peculiar to say the least."

Mr. B. F. Dodge, who was present, said:

"Perhaps Mr. Maurice Scott would be able to throw some light on the subject. I do not think that anyone except Clarence Brown knows the inside facts, which you are after."

General Manager Tobey was seen on the subject and said:

"I do not want to be drawn into this controversy. The facts are simply these: We received a petition for gas from consumers on Scottwood avenue. After passing through the regular channel the matter came before the board. Mr. Baumgardner, Mr. Maurice and P. J. Scott and others appeared, and entered a protest. Some one said that a similar contract had been let at 48 cents, which was true, and protested against the board awarding a contract for similar work at 70 cents. Contractor Powers had put in his bid for 70 cents. He was the lowest and only bidder. At that meeting of the board Mr. Brown informed Mr. Baumgardner that the work he thought could be done at first cost for about 40 or 45 cents, but that in the face of a pending lawsuit, Mr. Powers did not deem it wise to go in under the assessment plan unless he felt that he had some protection. This is all there is in it, and Mr. Baumgardner knew these facts as well as anyone."

Mr. Clarence Brown said to a Bee this morning:

"I do not propose entering into a controversy with Mr. Baumgardner. Some time ago Mr. Maurice Scott came to me and apologized for certain statements he had made, giving for an excuse that he had been misinformed by Mr. L. S. Baumgardner. I do not care what Mr. L. S. Baumgardner says about me. My work and my record on that board stands for itself."

BAYLESS W. HANNA DEAD.

A Prominent Indiana Democrat Gone.

He Never Regained His Health After Returning from Official Duties in Argentina.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Aug. 3.—Hon. Bayless W. Hanna died in this city yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock of heart trouble. For many years Bayless W. Hanna has been one of the most prominent and leading democrats in Indiana, doing much to mold the party's policy in this state. He was the intimate associate of Thomas A. Hendricks and was frequently called into his counsel.

Mr. Hanna was twice defeated for congress in the eighth congressional district, but always ran ahead of his ticket.

When Grover Cleveland was elected president he appointed Mr. Hanna envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic. Mr. Hanna held this position during Cleveland's administration, but resigned shortly before the end of the 27th century, but that by the beginning of the year 3000 the big coal fields of Bavaria and the Aachen and the Silesian districts will also be entirely used up.

WILL BRING ALONG HIS SOCKS

Simpson to Enter the Buckeye State.

No Other Object in View Than to Down the Great Statesman from Mansfield.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Congressman Jerry Simpson is resting in Washington after his fatiguing campaigning tour in the south, preparatory to going to Ohio in October where he will make a number of speeches in conjunction with other alliance agitators. Mr. Simpson says the object of his visit to Ohio is to down Senator Sherman, and he feels sure that the alliance will retire him.

"The boys are after his scalp," said Mr. Simpson, "and they are as certain of getting it as they were in the case of Ingalls or Hampton. We are not caring very much about the gubernatorial contest; let that go as it will with either McKinley or Campbell victor. What we are after is the senatorship. Sherman is marked for retirement, and out he goes. I doubt even whether his name will go before the legislature.

"What's the matter with Sherman? Why, his financial policy, of course. He clings to the old ideas in finance and will learn nothing new. He does not recognize that conditions have changed, and that what was a good system half a century ago is not adapted to the needs of the present."

"Have you any idea who his successor will be?" was asked.

"No, that has not been given much thought. The keynote of the struggle will be to defeat Sherman. Any man who has been mentioned will be preferable to the present incumbent. I am not specially enamored of Foraker, but would not hesitate a moment in taking him if the choice lay between the two."

It is estimated that the British mines will be exhausted in less than 600 to 800 years. It is further calculated that, drawing upon only one of her fields, the Westphalian, Germany will not exhaust that before the end of the 27th century, but that by the beginning of the year 3000 the big coal fields of Bavaria and the Aachen and the Silesian districts will also be entirely used up.

A STORY OF THE WEST.

Trouble Caused by a Drunken Man at a Dance.

A Cowboy Wanted to Dance, and Because He was not Permitted to Several Sudden Deaths Followed.

Durango, Colo., Aug. 3.—At a ball in the Blue mountains July 24, a terrible tragedy occurred, which is seldom equaled in the history of crime. While the dancing was going merrily and all were enjoying the festivities, a tough character by the name of Tom Roach insisted upon dancing.

He was drunk and armed with a knife and six-shooter. He was told that the sets were all full and was requested not to interfere with the persons already on the floor.

This was resented, and the parties became engaged in a scuffle, when a young man named Frank H. Hyde, a son of a Mancos merchant, Wm. Hyde, attempted to end the disturbance. Roach turned on Hyde and viciously stabbed him with a knife, inflicting dangerous wounds in several places.

Roach left the room, but continued to act in a disorderly manner. A cowboy named Billie McCord, belonging to the "I. C." outfit, tried to pacify Roach by going out where he was and talking to him. This seemed to enrage him more than ever, and drawing his gun he killed McCord on the spot.

By this time the excitement was becoming intense, and as no one was armed the people were almost panic stricken.

A boy slipped away to a house near by, and securing a Winchester returned to the school house. He took aim and fired, but missed Roach and killed Mrs. Walton, wife of Charles E. Walton, an estimable woman living in the community. By this time consternation had seized upon all and terror reigned supreme.

In the excitement Roach left the place, since which time he has not been seen. The entire community are searching for him. Much sorrow is felt for the death of Mrs. Walton and McCord, both of whom were well known and respected.

GAIN THEIR POINT.

The Consolidated Street Railway Company Concedes to the Demands of the Men.

As stated in the BEE Saturday the street railway employes met in Carpenter's hall that evening and received the report of the arbitrating committee who had conferred with Mr. Lang of the Consolidated. This committee had a second conference with Mr. Lang Saturday evening, and he conceded the point asked, as the following report will show.

Toledo, Aug. 1, 1891.

To the Officers and Members of the Electric Wageworkers and Horse Car Men's Unions:

Gentlemen: The undersigned committee appointed at your last meeting to interview Manager Lang, have the following report to make:

Mr. Lang, after a lengthy discussion at two interviews, at the last one, held this evening, authorizing your committee to make the following statement from him:

At the coming pay day he will pay his employes on the agreement as your committee understand it and as we have before reported it, namely, $1.70 for horse car drivers and $1.80 for motormen and conductors, 12 hours to constitute a day's work, and over time to be paid pro rata, or at same rate, namely, 14 1-6 and 15 cents per hour.

He also stated that his men would receive at least $1.70 and $1.80 per day for time work on and after August 5, your next pay day.

He also stated that he would continue to do so until further notice.

Hoping the same will prove satisfactory to you, gentlemen, we remain, yours fraternally,

R. F. BOOTH,
WM. FELLOWS,
TOLEDO STREET CAR.

The street car men accepted this, and thus another strike and tie-up was averted.

Labor day promises to be quite an event in Toledo this year. Yesterday the committee on Labor day from the Central Labor union met and appointed the following sub-committees:

Advertising—A. B. Van Epps, A. A. Riley and Wm. Gorton.

Grounds—A. G. Otto, P. R. Preston, L. J. Hollinger, W. T. Farrell, F. Nettheart, Wm. Lorigan, T. W. Wall, Z. Zimmerman, Wm. L. Bundenthal, Joseph Frazer, D. Ryan and Vandersilp.

Invitations—A. Smith, J. J. Carr and Joseph Fraser.

Music—L. J. Hollinger, A. Smith and A. G. Otto.

Invitations will be issued to all labor organizations within a hundred miles of Toledo.

REFUSED TO TRUST HIM,

And He Applied the Torch to the Stores.

Five Buildings with Their Contents Detroyed by an Incendiary Fire on Sunday.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 3.—Five stores comprising the biggest block in Ridgedale, the largest suburb of Chattanooga, were burned to the ground yesterday morning. The buildings were occupied by a grocery, feed store, butcher shop, drug store and barber shop, besides a number of offices of physicians and others. The postoffice was also situated in one of the stores. The fire burned rapidly and nothing was saved. One of the storekeepers who slept above his store had a narrow escape with his life. The total loss will probably exceed $20,000.

The proof is beyond doubt that the fire was incendiary. The first persons to arrive on the scene say that a ladder reached to one of the windows, and the store had been entered by burglars. The fire started about daylight, but as there is an entire lack of fire protection it burned until noon, when a heavy rain storm put it out.

Officers at once investigated the charges of incendiarism, and by 10 o'clock last night arrested Wile Martin, Taylor Snyder and Henry Snyder on serious charges. Martin is only 15 years old, but is a reckless boy, and threatened on Saturday night to burn the store because its owner refused to give him credit. The others are held as his accomplices. They have very bad reputations.

PARNELL'S LATEST TACTICS.

He Will Throw Sand in Return for Dirt.

A Scandal Promised in Irish Circles Which Will Create Interest in America.

London, Aug. 3.—A scandal of very serious character is impending over the Irish party. The arrest of one of the anti-Parnellite M. Ps. for bigamy is within the possibilities.

If the current story is true he has married a second time, his first wife being alive and undivorced. He may have a valid defense to a criminal charge in the assertion that he believed her dead, but as she

VAN NOORDEN'S CLOTHING SALE

Closes this Week WITH A SPECIAL OFFER OF ALL-WOOL SUITS AT $4.98

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344 SUMMIT STREET,

TOLEDO, O.

"DRESSY MEN"

Appreciate our efforts in presenting for inspection some of the

Newest Designs in Woolens!

Do you intend buying anything in our line? If so, kindly call and allow us to give you quotations.

LOUIS STONE,

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"THE SITTERLY"

Oyster and Chop House

All kinds of Sea Food and Game in Season.

EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS AND ON TIME.

340 SUMMIT STREET,

Between Madison and Adams.

E. I. ROOT. J. E. KEARNS.

MICHIGAN LAKE ICE CO

PURE LAKE ICE

Best Service! Scales on Wagons!

Customers Get What They Pay For.

Last year's unused coupons redeemed. All contracts carried out. A trial will convince you.

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311 MONROE STREET.

NEAR SUMMIT.

ASK YOUR GROCER

—FOR—

BRENZINGER'S

—"CHOICE"—

AND GENUINE

VIENNA :-: BREAD

Don't Get It Into Your Head

when you go by

MERRELL BROS.

At the corner of Monroe and Huron,

that they handle nothing but old traps.

If you want a vehicle of any description, go inside for it. A carload just received from the Burkeye Buggy Co., of Columbus.

These are the finest in the land but they have others at all prices.

Grand Central!

A First-Class Restaurant.

MEALS 25 CENTS.

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HENRY WITZEL, Prop.

COTOTURLEY'S

413 ADAMS STREET.

And Leave orders for

ICE CREAM and ICES.

Churches Furnished at Special Rates

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS.

Manufacturers desirous of improving their interests will be given Free Gas, Free Plants, Magnificent and Spacious Buildings, well located; suitable for foundry and machine shops, or manufacturing of any kind, with a capacity of twenty-five men or any number desired. I also have thirty-two first-class patents and inventions

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MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating & Illuminating Oils

Naphtha, Gasoline, Linseed Oil and Paraffine Wax.

11 and 13 MERWIN ST., CLEVELAND, O.

"HE LEADETH ME."

He leadeth me—
Not always in the way I wish to go,
In sunshine and in gladness, no, ah! no!
For then you see
I might unfitted be
For darkness and for storm for rain or snow
That come too oft sometimes for some you know,
To bear them patiently.

He leadeth me—
Not always by the waters calm—so calm,
That not a whitecap lifts its frothy palm
Above the sea,
Else I might recklessly
Send out my ships too far off isles of balm
And they go down the oceans lofty psalm—
Their own minstrelsy.

He leadeth me—
By stony ways sometimes—oft times and yet
'Midst all my pain I strive not to forget,
Or fail to see
The sight on Calvary,
I bow my head with one—one sad regret
That He should bear a thorny coronet,
And all for me—for me.

He leadeth me—
As it does please Him best—He knoweth best,
And down the ruby chancels of the west,
I look and see
And feel so trustfully
That I shall have, beyond the river, rest
And every rightful wish and hope compressed
Beyond the sunset lea.

—Anon.

BEESWAX.

The new Argentine Pacific railroad has one stretch of road 211 miles long without a curve or bridge.

The English flag floats over one-sixth of the population and one-eighth of the surface of the habitable globe.

The pope, like the German emperor, speaks better English than many Englishmen. He seldom forgets a face.

Silk furnishes the largest continuous fiber known. One cocoon has been known to yield nearly three-fourths of a mile.

There are some curious names among the mountaineers of Botetourt county, Va.; for instance, Honeybuses, Clapsaddle and Fireball.

Prominent French viticulturists have so far recognized the value of American vines as to plant them and graft them with the native product.

The British museum has received a Chinese bank note issued from the imperial mint 300 years before the first use of paper money in England.

An experienced caterer says that when the guests at an entertainment are well acquainted they eat 20 per cent more than they other wise would.

A promised feature of Brazil's exhibit at the world's fair is a cascade of crystals, which are quite abundant in the region around St. Joao del Rei.

George W. Benham, of Georgetown, Del., has a sword with a silver hilt which was made in 1733, and which was carried in the Revolutionary war.

The largest salary drawn at present by any diplomat, according to foreign papers, is that of 300,000 francs, drawn by M. Waddington, French ambassador in London.

An odd invention, manufactured at the suggestion of a New York lady, is an enameled orange, which opens and discloses a watch in one half and a purse in the other.

The Czar is one of the few living banqueters, it is said, who can "drink a toast" according to the old style, swallowing toasted apple, liquor and all, from the brimming cup.

The growth of horse racing in the last 10 years is illustrated by the fact that in 1880 the money added to prizes by the racing associations amounted to $183,000. Now it reaches $4,000,000.

King Humbert, besides being a first-class volunteer fireman, is a cook of no mean order, and can boil a potato or broil a steak in a way that would make a dyspeptic feel hungry.

It is said that of 498 men who bore the title of general in the confederate service only 184 are left. G. T. Beauregard is the sole survivor of those who held the highest rank, that of full general.

Watch crystals are made by blowing a sphere glass about one yard in diameter, after which disks are cut from it by means of a pair of compasses having a diamond at the extremity of one leg.

A hotel in Hamburg has been built entirely of compressed wood, which by the pressure to which it was subjected is rendered as hard as iron, as well as absolutely proof against the attacks of fire.

At a recent rifle match in England, Miss Leale, from Guernsey, scored 30 points out of a possible 35, her competitors being trained riflemen. She held her rifle in soldierly fashion and shot straight from the shoulder.

There has just been completed in Munich a huge microscope with a magnifying power of 11,000 linear perspective. Electricity is brought into service in the operation of the great instrument. The cost of the microscope is $8,750.

North Carolina is to have one of the longest electric railway lines in the world. It is to run from Asheville to Statesville, a distance of 81 miles. The power to operate the road is to be derived from water. The line is intended for both freight and passenger service.

Some of the monstrous cranes used in the Baldwin locomotive works at Philadelphia lift a big locomotive as easily as a mother does a baby. Each of them saves the labor of 100 men and does away with the necessity of having a complicated system of tracks for shifting the locomotives.

A novel method of "beating" the post office department has been detected at Los Angeles, Cal. A young man rented a box, taking two keys, one of which he gave to a lady friend, and they exchanged letters through the box. The letters have been held for postage and one key has been taken up.

The finest display of gold or silver plate the German kaiser saw on his recent trip was in Amsterdam, where he was dined by the Queen Regent of Holland. The service, which is worth $130,000, was originally made in London for William and Mary, but was carried to Holland after that king's death over a century ago.

The latest plan to improve the draught of the furnaces of ocean steamers is to increase the height of the smoke pipes. The new steamer Scot of the Cape Mail Line is provided with smoke pipes 120 feet high above the grates, being the loftiest pipes ever put into a steamer. A draught of three-quarter-inch water pressure is thus obtained, all the steam needed is easily secured, and the use of fans is dispensed with. Her speed is 19 knots.

Some interesting ruins of ancient cities have been discovered in the heart of the Sierra Madre, near the natural warm baths of the Piedras Verdes, Mexico. Some of the houses are in a good state of preservation. "In one of the cities can be seen a great cupola, which stands directly in front of a farm, and there are many other interesting objects. An exploring party at the last account was at Casas Grandes (Chihuahua,) and the intention was to remain there for a number of days in order that a thorough investigation of the ruins might be made."

Mal Stone, who founded the Chicago News, was a reporter on the Inter Ocean when Lige Halford, the president's private secretary, was managing editor. Stone was an aggressive fellow, with ideas of his own, but Halford took a dislike to him and discharged him for incompetency. Some years after that, when Stone was in the zenith of his success with the News, Halford went to him for a job. Stone refused to give him work, remarking that he believed Halford had bad judgment because he discharged him (Stone) from the Inter Ocean. This was rather humiliating to Halford, but when Stone's News was worth four of the Inter Ocean Stone's argument was forcible and conclusive.

Amen Rasl, a handsome Christian Assyrian, who is now lecturing in this country, says that men in his country live on six cents a day. Women are sold as slaves to work with oxen at the plow. In Damascus, he says, there are 150,000 Christians, 180,000 Mohammedans and 5,000 Jews. There is in it a building haunted by John the Baptist's ghost. The door of the room in which he is said to have been beheaded is never opened. The Mohammedans say that once long ago some one opened it and the Baptist's blood flowed out over the city to the depth of five inches. It was the custom of worshipers to leave their shoes outside the temple. There were sometimes 300 or 400 pairs standing in a row, and the poor people hurried through their prayers first and then carefully selected the finest footwear in the row, thereby illustrating the great cleverness of the Assyrian.

IN THE HARVEST FIELDS.

Dr. Talmage's Sermon in Colorado Sunday.

The Beauty of Unfaltering Friendship —A Pretty Story Told by the Brooklyn Divine.

Green Mountain Falls, Col., Aug. 3.—Dr. Talmage preached here yesterday to an immense audience. His text is taken from Ruth ii. 3: "And she went and came and gleaned in the field after the reapers; and her hap was to light on a part of the field belonging unto Boaz, who was the kindred of Elimelech."

Within a few weeks I have been in North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Canada, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, and they are one great harvest-field, and no season can be more enchanting in any country than the season of harvest.

The time that Ruth and Naomi arrive at Bethlehem is harvest time. It was the custom when a sheaf fell from a load in the harvest field for the reapers to refuse to gather it up; that was to be left for the poor who might happen to come that way. If there were handfuls of grain scattered across the field after the main harvest had been reaped, instead of raking it, as farmers do now, it was, by the custom of the land, left in its place, so that the poor, coming along that way, might glean it and get their bread. But, you say, "What is the use of all these harvest-fields to Ruth and Naomi? Naomi is too old and feeble to go out and toil in the sun; and can you expect that Ruth, the young and the beautiful, should tan her cheeks and blister her hands in the harvest-field?"

Boaz owns a large farm, and he goes out to see the reapers gather in the grain. Coming there, right behind the swarthy, sun-browed reapers, he beholds a beautiful woman gleaning—a woman more fit to bend to a harp or sit upon a throne than to stoop among the sheaves. Ah, that was an eventful day!

It was love at first sight. Boaz forms an attachment for the womanly gleaner—an attachment full of undying interest to the Church of God in all ages; while Ruth, with an ephah, or nearly a bushel of barley, goes home to Naomi to tell her the successes and adventures of the day. That Ruth, who left her native land of Moab in darkness, and journeyed through an undying affection for her mother-in-law, is in the harvest field of Boaz, is affianced to one of the best families in Judah, and becomes in after-time the ancestress of Jesus Christ, the Lord of glory! Out of so dark a night did there ever dawn so bright a morning?

I learn, in the first place, from this subject how trouble develops character. It was bereavement, poverty, and exile that developed, illustrated, and announced to all ages the sublimity of Ruth's character. That is a very unfortunate man who has no trouble. It was sorrow that made John Bunyan the better dreamer, and Dr. Young the better poet, and O'Connell the better orator, and Bishop Hall the better preacher, and Havelock the better soldier, and Kitto the better encyclopedist, and Ruth the better daughter-in-law.

I once asked an aged man in regard to his pastor, who was a very brilliant man: "Why is it that your pastor, so very brilliant, seems to have so little tenderness in his sermons?" "Well," he replied, "the reason is, our pastor has never had any trouble. When misfortune comes upon him, his style will be different." After a while the Lord took a child out of that pastor's house; and though the preacher was just as brilliant as he was before, oh, the warmth, the tenderness of his discourses! The fact is that trouble is a greater educator. You see sometimes a musician sit down at the instrument, and his execution is cold and formal and unfeeling. The reason is that all his life he has been prospered. But let misfortune or bereavement come to that man, and he sits down at the instrument, and you discover the pathos in the first sweep of the keys. Misfortune and trials are great educators. A young doctor comes into a sick room where there is a dying child. Perhaps he is very rough in his prescription, and very rough in his manner, and rough in feeling of the pulse, and rough in his answer to the mother's anxious question; but as the years roll on, and there has been one dead in his own house; and now he comes into the sick room, and with tearful eye he looks at the dying child, and he says, "Oh, how this reminds me of my Charlie." Trouble, the great educator! Sorrow—I see its touch in the grandest painting; I hear its tremor in the sweetest song; I feel its power in the mightiest argument.

Grecian mythology said that the fountain of Hippocrene was struck out by the skin of Hippocrene was struck out by the foot of the winged horse, Pegasus. I have often noticed in life that the brightest and most beautiful fountains of Christian comfort and spiritual life have been struck out by the iron-shod hoof of disaster and calamity. I see Daniel's courage best by the flash of Nebuchadnezzar's furnace. I see Paul's prowess best when I find him on the foundering ship under the glare of the lightning in the breakers of Melita. God crowns his children amid the howling of wild beasts and the chopping of blood-splashed guillotine and the crackling fires of martyrdom. It took the persecutions of Marcus Aurelius to develop Polycarp and Justin Martyr. It took the pope's bull and the cardinal's curse, and the world's anathema to develop Martin Luther. It took all the hostilities against the Scotch Covenanters and the fury of Lord Claverhouse to develop James Renwick, and Andrew Melville, and Hugh McKail, the glorious martyrs of Scotch history. It took the stormy sea, and the December blast, and the desolate New England coast, and the warwhoop of savages, to show forth the prowess of the Pilgrim Fathers—

When amid the storms they sang,
And the stars heard, and the sea;
And the sounding aisles of the dim wood
Rang to the anthems of the free.

It took all our past national distresses and it takes all our present national sorrows to lift up our nation on that high career where it will march along after the foreign despotisms that have mocked and the tyrannies that have jeered, shall be swept down under the omnipotent wrath of God, who hates oppression and who, by the strength of his own real right arm, will make all men free. And so it is individually, and in the family, and in the church, and in the world, that through darkness and storm and trouble men, women, churches, nations, are developed.

Again, I see in my text the beauty of unfaltering friendship. I suppose there were plenty of friends for Naomi while she was in prosperity; but of all her acquaintances how many were willing to trudge off with her toward Judea when she had to make that lonely journey? One—the heroine of my text. One—absolutely one. I suppose when Naomi's husband was living, and they had plenty of money, and all things went well, they had plenty of callers; but I suppose that after her husband died, and her property went, and she got old and poor, she was not troubled very much with callers. All the birds that sang in the bower while the sun shone have gone to their nests, now the night has fallen.

Oh, these beautiful sun-flowers that spread out their color in the morning hour! But they are always asleep when the sun is going down! Job had plenty of friends when he was the richest man in Uz; but when his property went and the trials came, then there were none so much that pestered as Eliphaz the Temanite, and Bildad the Shuhite, and Zophar the Naamathite.

Life often seems to be a mere game, where the successful player pulls down all the other men into his own lap. Let suspicion arise about a man's character, and he becomes like a bank in a panic, and all the imputations rush on him and break down in a day that character which in due time would have had strength to defend itself. There are reputations that have been half a century in building, which go down under some moral exposure, as a vast temple is consumed by the touch of a sulphurous match. A hog can uproot a century plant. In this world, so full of heartlessness and hypocrisy, how thrilling it is to find some friend as faithful in days of adversity as in days of prosperity! David had such a friend in Hushai; the Jews had such a friend in Mordecai, who never forgot their cause; Paul had such a friend in Onesiphorus, who visited him in jail; Christ had such a friend in the Marys, who adhered to him on the cross; Naomi had such a one in Ruth, who cried out: "Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me."

Again, I learn from this subject that paths which open in hardship and darkness often come out in places of joy. When Ruth started from Moab toward Jerusalem, to go along with her mother-in-law, I suppose the people said: "Oh, what a foolish creature to go away from her father's house, to go off with a poor old woman toward the land of Judaea! They won't live to get across the desert. They will be drowned in the sea or the jackals of the wilderness will destroy them." It was a very dark morning when Ruth started off with Naomi; but behold her in my text in the harvest field of Boaz, to be affianced to one of the lords of the land, and becomes one of the grandmothers of Jesus Christ, the Lord of glory. And so it often is that a path which starts out very darkly ends very brightly.

When you started out for heaven, oh, how dark was the hour of conviction—how Sinai thundered, and the devils tormented, and the darkness thickened! All the sins of your life pounced upon you, and it was the darkest hour you ever saw when you first found out your sins. After awhile you went into the harvest field of God's mercy; you began to glean in the fields of divine promise, and you had more sheaves than you could carry, as the voice of God addressed you, saying: "Blessed is the man whose transgressions are forgiven and whose sins are covered." A very dark starting in conviction, a very bright ending in the pardon and the hope and triumph of the gospel!

So, very often in our worldly business or in our spiritual career, we start off on a very dark path. We must go. The flesh may shrink back, but there is a voice from above, saying, "You must go;" and we have to drink the gall, and we have to carry the cross, and we have to traverse the desert, and we are pounded and flailed of misrepresentation and abuse, and we have to urge our way through ten thousand obstacles that have to be slain by our own right arm. We have to ford the river, we have to climb the mountain, we have to storm the castle; but, blessed be God, the day of rest and reward will come. On the tip-top of the captured battlements we will shout the victory; if not in this world, then in that world where there is no gall to drink, no burdens to carry, no battles to fight. How do I know it? Know it! I know it because God says so: "They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat, for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe all tears from their eyes."

It was very hard for Noah to endure the scoffing of the people in his day, while he was trying to build the ark, and was every morning quizzed about his old boat that would never be of any practical use; but when the deluge came, and the tops of the mountains disappeared like the backs of sea monsters, and the elements, lashed up in fury, clapped their hands over a drowned world, then Noah in the ark rejoiced in his own safety and in the safety of his family, and looked out on the wreck of a ruined earth.

Christ, hounded by persecuters, denied a pillow, worse unthroned than the thieves on either side of the cross, human hate smacking its lips in satisfaction after it had been draining his last drop of blood, the sheeted dead bursting from the sepulchres at his crucifixion. Tell me, O Gethsemane and Golgotha! were there ever darker times than those? Like the booming of the midnight sea against the rock, the surges of Christ's anguish beat against the gates of eternity, to be echoed back by all the thrones of heaven and all the dungeons of hell. But the day of reward comes for Christ; and all the pomp and dominion of this world are to be hung on his throne, uncrowned heads are to bow before him on whose head are many crowns, and all the celestial worship is to come up at his feet, like the humming of the forest, like the rushing of the waters, like the thundering of the seas, while all heaven, rising on their thrones, beat time with their scepters: "Hallelujah, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth! Hallelujah, the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord Jesus Christ!"

That song of love, now low and fair,
Ere long shall swell from star to star:
That light, the breaking of day which tips
The golden-spired Apocalypse.

Again, I learn from my subject that events which seem to be most insignificant may be momentous. Can you imagine anything more unimportant than the coming of a poor woman from Moab to Judea? Can you imagine anything more trivial than the fact that this Ruth just happened to alight—as they say—just happened to alight on that field of Boaz? Yet all ages, all generations, have an interest in the fact that she was to become an ancestress of the Lord Jesus Christ, and all nations and kingdoms must look at that one little incident with a thrill of unspeakable and eternal satisfaction. So it is in your history and in mine; events that you thought of no importance at all have been of very great moment. The casual conversation, that incidental meeting—you did not think of it again for a long while; but how it changed all the current of your life.

It seemed to be of no importance that Jubal invented rude instruments of music, calling them harp and organ; but they were the introduction of all the world's minstrelsy; and as you hear the vibration of a stringed instrument, even after the fingers have been taken away from it, so all music now of lute and drum and cornet is only the long-continued strains of Jubal's harp and Jubal's organ. It seemed to be a matter of very little importance that Tubal Cain learned the uses of copper and iron; but that rude foundry of ancient days has its echo in the rattle of Birmingham machinery, and the roar and bang of factories on the Merrimac.

Again, I see in my subject an illustration of the beauty of female industry. Behold Ruth toiling in the harvest field under the hot sun, or at noon taking plain bread with the reapers, or eating the parched corn which Boaz handed her. The customs of society, of course, have changed, and without the hardships and exposure to which Ruth was subjected, every intelligent woman will find something to do. I know there is a sickly sentimentality on this subject In some families there are persons of no practical service to the household or community; and though there are so many woes all around about them in the world, they spend their time languishing over a new pattern, or bursting into tears at midnight over the story of some lover who shot himself! They would not deign to look at Ruth carrying back the barley on her way home to her mother-in-law, Naomi. All this fastidiousness way seem to do very well when you make the shelter of their father's house; but when the sharp winter of misfortune comes, what of these butterflies? Persons under indulgent parentage may get upon themselves habits of indolence; but when they come out into practical life their soul will recoil with disgust and chagrin. They will feel in their hearts what the poet so severely satirized when he said:

Folks are so awkward, things so impolite,
They're elegantly pained from morn till night.

Through that gate of indolence how many men and women have marched useless on earth, to a destroyed eternity! Spinola said to Sir Horace Vere: "Of what did your brother die?" "Of having nothing to do," was the answer. "Ah!" said Spinola, "that's enough to kill any general of us." Oh! can it be possible in this world, where there is so much suffering to be alleviated, so much darkness to be enlightened, and so many burdens to be carried, that there is any person who cannot find anything to do?

Madame de Stael did a world of work in her time; and one day, while she was seated amid instruments of music, all of which she had mastered, and amid manuscript books which she had written, some one said to her: "How do you find time to attend to all these things?" "Oh," she replied, "these are not the things I am proud of. My chief boast is in the fact that I have 17 trades, by any one of which I could make a livelihood if necessary." And if in secular spheres there is so much to be done, in spiritual work how vast is the field! How many dying all around about us without one word of comfort! We want more Abigails, more Hannahs, more Rebeccas, more Marys, more Deborahs consecrated—body, mind, soul—to the Lord who bought them.

Once more I learn from my subject the value of gleaning. Ruth going into the harvest-field might have said: "There is a straw, and there is a straw, but what is a straw? I can't get any barley for myself or my mother-in-law out of these separate straws." Not so said beautiful Ruth. She gathered two straws, and she put them together, and more straws, until she got enough to make a sheaf. Putting that down, she went and gathered more straws, until she had another sheaf, and another and another, and then she brought them all together, and she threshed them out, and she had an ephaph of barley, nigh a bushel. Oh, that we might all be gleaners!

Elihu Burritt learned many things while toiling in a blacksmith's shop. Abercrombie, the world-renowned philosopher, was a physician in Scotland, and he got his philosophy, or the chief part of it, while, as a physician, he was awaiting for the door of the sick-room to open. Yet how many there are in this day who say they are so busy they have no time for mental or spiritual improvement; the great duties of life cross the field like strong reapers, and carry off all the hours, and is only here and there a fragment left, that is not worth gleaning. Ah, my friends, you could go into the busiest day and busiest week of your life and find golden opportunities, which, gathered, might at last make a whole sheaf for the Lord's garner. It is the stray opportunities and the stray privileges which, taken up and bound together and beaten out, will at last fill you with much joy.

There are a few moments left worth the gleaning. Now, Ruth, to the field! May each one have a measure full and running over. Oh, you gleaners, to the field! And if there be in your household an aged or a sick relative that is not strong enough to come forth and toil in this field, then let Ruth take home to feeble Naomi this sheaf of gleaning: "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." May the Lord God of Ruth and Naomi be your portion forever!

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade.

Not the Usual Activity Yet There is Plenty of Confidence in Commercial Circles.

New York, Aug. 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Business continues dragging and dull. In commercial circles there seems to be very general and growing confidence that the business of the fall will be large and profitable, and some improvement is seen, but not enough to justify sanguine views.

Trade at the South is peculiarly depressed because there is too much cotton. Again, in parts of the West where crops failed last year trade has not yet recovered from the great depression resulting, and as long as the corn crop is in doubt complete recovery is not to be expected.

In several states legislation hostile to capital causes much disturbance. Further, the collapse of real estate speculation in many parts of the West and South has brought severe losses and embarrassment to many.

At the East monetary uncertainties have a powerful influence. European difficulties do not pass as quickly or fully as was expected, and now serious financial trouble is apprehended in Russia because of failure of crops, which will only help this country in the end.

There is some growing doubt whether the movement of crops here will not cause a temporary drain greater than Eastern money markets can meet; but if the grain can be sold the gold will come.

One large financial institution has bought English consols to a considerable amount, and a leading trust company is said to have $4,000,000 of its deposits in gold. Though no gold has been exported the outgo of currency to the west and south is felt here and at Boston.

Money is close at Buffalo and Cleveland, in active demand at Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit, firmer at 7 to 8 per cent. at St. Louis, in good supply for legitimate business at Milwaukee, close at Omaha, Nashville and Atlanta, tight at Jacksonville, but easier at Savannah, and in fair supply at New Orleans. Business at Boston has further improved. Hides are dull and domestic lower at the west. Philadelphia notes more frequent orders for wool and woolens and improvement in the tobacco trade, and while money is freely loaned on call, time loans are almost impossible to make.

At Hartford and Buffalo trade is quiet, but the demand for lumber improves; at Pittsburg business is unchanged and rather slow; at Cleveland, fairly good for the season; and at Cincinnat somewhat more active. Chicago reports receipts of wheat seven times last year's, of rye, cured meats, lard, and wool double last year's; of dressed beef a third larger, with some increase in cheese and butter.

Dry goods sales are slightly larger and good orders are seen for clothing and shoes. At Omaha trade is fair and at Milwaukee satisfactory, and increasing activity is noted at St. Paul. Throughout the northwest the prospect of crops is exceedingly good, but at Kansas City wet weather interferes with harvesting.

The distribution of goods is on a larger scale at St. Louis and at southern points business is dull or only fair, though curiously improved at one or two localities because of injury to cotton by heavy rains.

The great industries show no important change for the week, though it must be said that disheartenment in the woolen goods trade seems to increase, and it is admitted that sales are not equal to last year's, though the trade was dragging then. Much of the trouble is attributed to excessive credits in the clothing trade.

In boots and shoes there is continued improvement, and Boston shipments since July 2 have largely exceeded those of the same week last year. The coal trade is still depressed by excessive production, the output exceeding last year's to date by 2,700,000 tons.

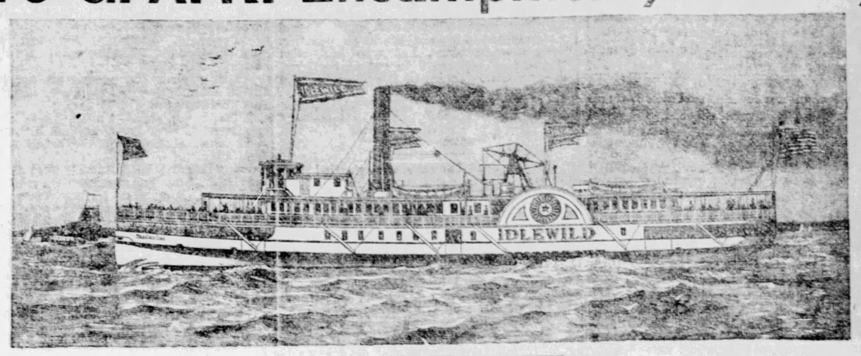
Coppers is stil depressed by the apathy of home consumers, and there is very little trade in lead, while speculation has lifted and again depressed the price of tin. Philadelphia describes the iron market as frightfully dull, and sales to realize are made at prices considerably below quotations.

Structural mills are well supplied for the present, and bar iron is steady, though the poverty of railroads makes the demand scanty, and plates are irregular, buyers refrain from taking rails, and the lower grades of pig iron are offered here below quotations.

The market for breadstuffs has been strengthened by reports of injury to the crop in Russia, and wheat has risen 1 1-2 cents, and corn 1-2 cent, while no change appears in cotton. The price of oil has fallen over 8 cents for the week, but pork products are a shade stronger.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 247, as compared with a total of 254 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 189.

To G. A. R. Encampment, Detroit,



TAKE

STEAMER IDLEWILD

Tickets, $1.00 Round Trip, good going August 1st to 6th inclusive, and returning, until Thursday, August 20th.

Steamer IDLEWILD will leave Toledo August 1st and 2d on regular time. Monday, August 3, Steamer ARUNDEL will leave Toledo at 9 a. m., and Steamer IDLEWILD will leave at 2 p. m. Tuesday, Aug. 4, Wednesday, Aug. 5 and Thursday Aug. 6, Steamer IDLEWILD will leave Toledo at 7:30 a. m. city time, arriving at Detroit 11:30 a. m.; returning leave Detroit Tuesday, Aug. 4 and Thursday, Aug. 6, at 6:30 p. m.; Wednesday, Aug. 5, after the Fire-Works are over.

This will give passengers an opportunity to see the Grand Parade, Etc., on Tuesday, and the Grandest Spectacle of Fire-Works ever seen in any country, on Wednesday, and return home the same evening.

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Pilsener, Export and

LAGER BEER!

TOLEDO, OHIO.

JOHN JACOBY, Supt.

Proposals for Election Booths

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at Room 49, Produce Exchange Building, Toledo, Ohio, until noon of

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1891.

for the furnishing of election booths to be erected in each voting precinct in the city of Toledo and Lucas county on or before October 1, 1891.

Bids will be received upon plans and specifications submitted by bidders, conforming to the requirements of the election laws of the State of Ohio.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
For the City of Toledo and Lucas County,
daily until aug7

Lenk Street Improvement.

Dorr Street to Bridge on Swan Creek.

Persons liable for assessments to pay cost of above improvement can save 20 6-10 per cent by paying cash, which can be accepted to close of Saturday, August 8th proximo.

W. T. WALKER, City Auditor.

july29tosaug7

Vermont Ave. Improvement.

Adams to Bancroft street.

Persons liable for assessments to pay cost of above improvement can save 13 88-100 per cent, by paying cash which can be accepted to close of Monday, August 10th proximo.

W. T. WALKER, City Auditor.

daily to aug8

Alley Improvement.

Between Erie and Ontario from Monroe to Jefferson Street

Persons liable for assessments to pay cost on above improvements can save 13 76-100 per cent by paying cash, which can be accepted up to close of Saturday, August 8 proximo

W. T. WALKER, City Auditor.

daily to Aug 7

Logan St. Improvement.

Erie Street to Broadway.

Persons liable for assessments to pay cost of above improvement can save 13 879-1000 per cent by paying cash, which can be accepted to close of saturday, August 8 proximo.

W. T. WALKER, City Auditor.

daily to aug 7

VOCAL LESSONS.

Mr. Whiting will continue his vocal lessons through the summer. This will give an opportunity for teachers and others wishing to study through the vacation. Address 609 Madison street or call at parlors of First Congregational church

Empire St. Improvement.

Adams street to Vermont avenue.

Persons liable for assessments to pay cost of above improvement can save 13 63 100 per cent by paying cash, which can be accepted to close of Monday, August 10 proximo

W. T. WALKER, City Auditor.

daily to aug8

Erie Street Improvement.

Swan Creek to Logan Street.

Persons liable for assessments to pay cost of Erie street improvement, can save 13 877 per cent. by paying cash—which can be accepted to close of Thursday, August 6th proximo

W. T. WALKER, City Auditor.

first pub sat July25 28, 30 aug1, 4 6

W. H. WISE, M. D.

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BEE DIRECTORY

TOLEDO'S ENTERPRISING MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TO THE PUBLIC—The firms represented in this department are reliable in every way. Their goods are the best made, and they are recommended to the readers of the BEE in cities and towns everywhere, as proper persons with whom to deal. Letters addressed to any of them will receive courteous attention and orders will be promptly filled. These firms do much toward making business of this section brisk at all times and are worthy of your patronage.

SAWS	SAWS	PAINTS.	HEATING.
NORTHWESTERN SAW WORKS. A. MERTZ ..... PROP. Mfr and dealer in SAWS and PLANER KNIVES. 8 South St. Clair St.	The Standard Saw takes the lead. Manufactured by H. HARTLEY, Toledo, O.	BUCKEYE PAINT & VARNISH CO. Prepared Paints, White and Colored Leads.	Isaac D. Smead & Co. Warming and Ventilating Engineers, manufacturers of Warming and Ventilating Apparatus.
CONTRACTOR.	BRIDGES.	BRIDGES.	SEED MERCHANTS.
T. H. HAMILTON, BRIDGE BUILDER, Pile Driver and General Contractor. HARTFORD BLOCK.	THE SMITH BRIDGE CO., TOLEDO, - - OHIO	THE MASSILON BRIDGE CO., Massillon, Ohio. TOLEDO OFFICE NOS. 1 & 2 Darst Block, Adams St.	CHAS. STAGER & CO CLOVER AND TIMOTHY, 123 & 125 N. ERIE ST
PORK PACKERS.	CRACKER MFRS.	CARRIAGES.	WAGONS.
JACOB FOLGER, PORK PACKER AND SAUSAGE MANUFACTURER, Dealer in Meats. 87 and 89 St. Clair Street.	M. SEYFANG & CO., Wholesale CRACKER, BREAD and CAKE BAKERS. 17—Market Space—19	FRED. KOPF, Manufacturer of Carriages and Wagons. Repairing and Painting. 215 Locust St., bet. Summit and Water.	Milburn Wagon Co., Manufacturers of Farm and Spring Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Phætons, Business Wagons, etc., 3134 Monroe St.
MACHINERY.	MACHINERY.	MACHINERY.	FURNACES.
Herbert Baker, Planers, Moulders, Saw Benches, Tenoners, etc. Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys. 15 and 321 ERIE ST.	TOLEDO MACHINE & TOOL WORKS, G. T. Danielson, Prop. Mfrs. of Light Machinery and Specialties. 4 & 6 South St., Clair St.	EnterpriseMachineCo. Foundry and Machine Shop 603 Short st. Repairing Promptly Attended to; castings of all kinds.	Hoffman & Harpst, PRACTICAL TINNERS And dealers in the "Floral City Furnace" 923 CHERRY ST.
BRASS AND IRON.	BRASS FOUNDER.	BRASS FOUNDER.	WIRE & IRON WKS.
SHAW, KENDALL & CO. Mfrs and Dealers in BRASS & IRON GOODS for water, gas and steam. Wrought iron pipe and fittings.	JOHN SHAW, Brass Founder, Brass Castings, Bronze Metal for Engines, and 208 St. Clair Street.	V. SEEGER, Finisher and Dealer in BRASS GOODS, ETC. New No. 15 St. Clair St. Old No. 93.	Benster Wire & Iron Works, Mnfrs. Wire and Iron Work & Wind Engines 323 Water St. Toledo.
FURNITURE.	BARBER SUPPLIES.	MILLERS.	FILTERS.
THE KETCHAM FURNITURE CO., Summit and Locust Sts., Paint, Office and Public Building Furniture.	BARBERS' CHAIRS and Shop FURNITURE HANS

ARGENTINA'S MISTAKE.

The Rise and Fall of the Fool's Paradise.

Built Up on the Theory that Cheap Money Can Bring Permanent Prosperity.

In many respects the experience through which the Argentine Republic is passing, in an attempt to increase the general prosperity by making money cheap and plentiful, comes closer to the American people than any of the similar efforts in other countries which have been described in previous numbers of The Century. The government of the Argentine Republic is closely modeled upon that of the United States. It is a country of almost boundless natural resources, whose development has been so rapid as to be almost without parallel in history, and whose growth in wealth, prosperity and commercial importance has been so nearly approached by no other country in the world as by America. Its people are an energetic, buoyant, self-confident race, full of pride in their country and inclined to the belief that it is capable of withstanding any strain that may be put upon it. Yet, rich and prosperous as they were, these people conceived the idea, when a slight check to their development was felt a few years ago, that what they needed in order to attain the full measure of their prosperity was to make money "cheap and plenty." Perceiving the importance of their experience as an object-lesson for our own country, bearing as it does directly upon discussion and propositions current here, we have gone thoroughly into the matter, examining all available sources of information, and have thus been able to prepare for our readers what we believe to be the most complete as well as accurate account yet published.

In 1873 there was established in the capital city of the Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres, the Hypothecary or Mortgage Bank, whose main object was to make loans on all kinds of landed property. The principles upon which these loans were to be made were much the same as Senator Stanford is advocating as a basis for similar loans by the United States Government. Any person owning landed property in the province could go to the bank and secure a loan for half its value, which was to be fixed by the bank's appraisers. The bank gave him a mortgage bond, called a cedula, which was to run for twenty-four years, at from six to eight per cent. interest, two per cent. amortization, and one per cent. commission. The interest was payable quarterly, and there were coupons attached for the twenty-four years. The cedulas were issued in alphabetical series, beginning with A and running to P. They were bought and sold on the Bolsa or Stock Exchange, and from their first issue became an important element in speculation. The first issue of series A was between $12,000,000 and $14,000,000, the Argentine dollar being about 96 cents of our money, being based upon the unit of the French monetary system. These remained at par for only a short time after issue. They were quickly followed by others, until series A closed with a total issue of $27,324,000. Then came series B with an issue of $1,092,000, series C with $813,000, series D with $288,000, all at 7 per cent. Then came series E with a total issue of $15,820,000 at 6 per cent., and F with a total issue of $6,100,000 at 7 per cent. Ten years after the bank's establishment over $100,000,000 of these cedulas had been issued, all based, be it remembered, upon the landed property of a single province. They had from the outset been used for speculative purposes, and every year this use became more wild and reckless. A ring was formed between directors of the bank and certain favored brokers for the absolute control of the successive issues. No one could obtain concessions for a loan who did not make application through these brokers, and in order that all members of the ring might gain their share of the profit the value of the property upon which the loans were placed was raised to extravagant figures.

The feeling of prosperity which the Hypothecary Bank brought to Buenos Ayres infected the entire republic, and in 1884 congress passed a law annexing a National Hypothecary Bank to the National Bank, which was all the fiscal agent of the government and of all the provinces except Buenos Ayres. The issue of cedulas on the landed property of the nation was authorized, for 50 per cent. of its value, at interest from 6 to 8 per cent., with 2 per cent. amortization and 1 per cent. commission, no single loan to exceed $250,000, and all payable at the end of 12 years. The issue of cedulas was at first limited to $40,000,000, but this was extended from time to time so that in November, 1890, six years after the National bank began the experiment, it had out no less than $204,000,000 in gold, all bearing interest. The Buenos Ayres bank had increased its issue of cedulas so that at the same date it had out no less than $230,000,000, but these were in paper, making the grand total of money which had been loaned upon land in the republic during 17 years, $534,000,000, or over $140 for every man, woman and child.

When the National bank went into the hypothecary business in 1884 paper money was at par with gold. Several severe checks to the national prosperity were felt during that year. Cholera made necessary a rigorous quarantine against Mediterranean steamers and checked immigration. Heavy floods during the fall delayed the shipment of crops from the interior to the seaboard. A new government loan of $90,000,000 was to be placed, but the European market, which was expected to take $10,000,000 of it, was so nearly sated with Argentine investments of one kind or another that it declined to take more than $3,500,000. In January, 1885, a run began upon the Provincial bank of Buenos Ayres and compelled it to suspend specie payments. Whereupon the president of the republic declared the national currency a legal tender. Gold rose at once to 17 per cent. premium, and then to 20 per cent. In February it had reached 23 per cent., and it continued to rise steadily till at one time it was at 300 per cent. That is to say, $400 in paper was worth only $100 in gold. From the moment that the gold standard was abandoned, the demand for more paper money began to be heard, and it was poured out by the government in almost unlimited volume. Under the pretense of creating a sounder financial system and securing a more staple currency, a law was passed in November, 1887, establishing a system of state banks, 40 in number, similar to our national banks. These started with a capital of $250,000,000, and began to issue paper money, not being required, as our banks are, to be able to redeem their notes with gold. When the premium on gold had reached 40 per cent., the government took the position that the increase was a trick of the brokers, and not in any way an outcome of currency inflation, and issued a decree allowing the banks to issue currency practically without limit. At the same time the government, to satisfy the demand for gold, and prove its belief in its own contention, threw $20,000,000 of its gold reserve on the market. The gold premium continued to rise with no perceptible check, and as it rose the banks poured out more and more paper money in a frenzied attempt to check its upward flight.

It was discovered after a time that, through trickery, there were several millions more of this irredeemable paper money in circulation than had been supposed. A provision of the national banking law requiring that all banks organizing under it should withdraw and cancel their old notes when they put their new ones in circulation. Several banks, in collusion with dishonest officials, violated this requirement, and kept a large part of their old issue in circulation with the new. At one time, the amount of this fraudulent money, based on nothing whatever, amounted to $80,000,000. Some of this was afterwards destroyed, but the latest official estimate put the amount still in circulation at over $25,000,000. As the latest attainable total of the regular paper issue of the banks places it at $345,000,000, the grand total of paper money in circulation in March of the present year, worth 25 cents on a dollar, was $380,000,000, all irredeemable and decreasing in value every day. This was a per capita circulation of $100 for every man, woman and child in the republic. That ought certainly to have put "plenty of money in the pockets of the people," for $100 is the highest sum per capita our wildest cheap money advocates have ever dmanded. . . . In 1886 the national bank had a capital of £10,000,000 sterling, and the Provincial bank one of £8,000,000 sterling. Not a penny of the latter remained. The national bank had lost £8,800,000 of its £10,000,000, and owed the government £14,000,000. These two banks had lost, therefore, during five years' experience with cheap money based on a landed property, about £30,000,000 sterling, a sum more than double the capital of the Bank of England.

When the collapse came the nation gave itself over, as France had done two centuries earlier, to rage and despair. Men who were believed to be worth millions found themselves paupers. One man who had been worth $20,000,000, which he had accumulated during a lifetime's devotion to honest industry, but who had been tempted to venture it in speculation, lost every dollar.—Topics of the Time, in The Century.

THE STAFF OF THE BRIGGSVILLE "BUGLE."

Mr. Bernard Bergeois was startled. He jumped visibly, and nearly dropped a handful of type he was taking from a galley to another compositor; then they looked at him and laughed.

What made the foreman jump was a whitle from the speaking-tube not far from his ear. He did not immediately obey the summons, and another whistle more pronounced and longer than the first made him glue his mouth to the tube and brawl back, "Hello!"

"Come into my room at once. Don't you understand?"

Mr. Bernard Bergeois thought he understood, and taking off his apron, went into the hallway. From an adjoining room he heard the clicking of a typewriter, and reveals with a steady "plunk," and then with brief intermissions of silence. He hesitated before knocking at the closed door; for when the "old man" used his machine that way it was an office maxim that he was in a bad temper.

And the "old man" was in a bad temper when Mr. Bernard Bergeois mustered up enough courage to face him. His eyes gleamed through a pair of gold-bowed spectacles, and his hair, which was turning gray, was rumpled over his forehead. He gave the tardy foreman a reprimand for his slowness, and then made a remark that quite upset Mr. Bernard Bergeois. "Send everybody home," he said.

"I don't think I quite understand, sir," faltered the foreman. "It is but a little after four o'clock."

"That makes no difference. Can't you hear? Send every one away from here except my office-boy That's plain enough, isn't it?"

Every now and then the "old man" would absently strike a key with his finger, and then look up and jerk out a few words.

"But there five columns to set—" began the bewildered foreman.

"Come earlier in the morning, then I don't want anybody around now. How can a man write with those presses out there making such an everlasting noise, and you people in the composing-room giggling and making the devil of a racket? Why don't you have better discipline out there?"

Mr. Bernard Bergeois had no answer ready. He was quite nonplussed. Never before in the course of his professional career had he received such an order as this. "Send everybody home!" Was the "old man" going insane? Did he not know that to-morrow was publication day?

"There are five columns—he began again.

"Send your five columns to the duce!" interrupted the other, furiously. "I don't care whether there are five columns or fifty, so long as every one of you get out of here. Send me my office-boy."

Now the office-boy, who, by-the-way, was named Cox, but who was known to intimate friends as "Swipesey," was much more pleased with the orders he had received than the worthy foreman. He cast down into the lower office and sat in an easy-chair, with his feet on the desk in front of him, and watched the other employes file out with a lordly air.

"Hope you have a very pleasant time," he said, politely, to the fluffy-haired compositor. "We can run this office alone this afternoon, we can. I write the editorials and sets them up. The old man he's writing important letters, and can't be disturbed. Good-afternoon."

Cox made himself comfortable in the easiest chair he could find, and amused himself by looking over a pile of exchanges that were on desk at hand. Presently this began to bore him, and he was rummaging about the room. It was seldom that he was in the lower office alone, and taking a pen and ink and scribbling on some of the office paper.

"I can do this, when I am one of the editors," he chuckled to himself.

Just then he heard some one coming up th stairs slowly and turn in at the door of the office. He raised his head and looked at the desk, and saw a woman standing there. Sh had a very pale face, but was very handsome. She looked at the boy wearily.

"Is the editor in?" she asked.

"Well, that depends," said Swipesey, still scribbling vigorously, and looking up between dabs at the white paper before him. "Which one one do you want to see?"

The woman sighed wearily, and then said, with an effort, "Mr. Griswold."

"I am very sorry," began the boy, hitching his stool a little forward, and grabbing his cup off, and laying it carefully down before him, "but he is very busy—very busy indeed—anything I can do for—and he paused expectantly.

"Nothing," she replied, and sat down in a chair near the window. "Will you please tell him a lady is waiting to see him when he is at liberty?"

Now the office-boy scarcely knew what to do. He did not exactly care to go up stairs on an errand like that; it would ruin his dignity, after the remarks he had already made. Besides, the editor was in a nasty temper, and might throw an ink bottle at him, or something, if disturbed. The speaking-tube—there was his salvation! He jumped from the high stool and yelled the message up. There was no reply, but it answered every purpose, and he turned to the lady and said: "Very good he will see you when he is not busy, but you may have to wait."

This was the first time that Swipesey had seen the lady face to face, and he started a little, and looked at her again. Then he put his hands behind him and stared at the floor for a moment. "I know who you are," he said, presently. "You are his wife."

The woman looked up quickly and raised one of her hands to her forehead. She seemed a bit dazed, and asked, in a way that convinced Swipesey that she scarcely knew what she said, "How did you know?"

"I knew," I guessed! I put two and two together, and I know more about the old man than the rest of the people; and do you know, if you will let me say it, I think you haven't treated him right."

The woman flushed, and looked at the boy angrily.

"Don't get mad about it," he advised her, in a fatherly way. "I mind my own business. What you two people want to do is to make up and stop all this." He paused, with a judicial air.

"How do you know this?" the woman asked. "Does Mr. Griswold make a confident of an office boy?"

Swipesey was all dignity then. "You are mistaken there. He never said a word to me about it, only I have put two and two together. I remember about six months ago, when I bought the paper, that one day some one was in the office and asked him about you. He all to once became very cool, and said, in an uneasy way, that you were in Santa Barbara for your health. Now I was in the room when he said that, and I found a picture there—your picture. I put it back where I found it; and one night, when I had come back to the office with some copy to leave for the compositors to begin on in the morning, I found him in the dark at his desk, sitting there and crying, with the picture in his hand. He didn't know I saw him, but I did just the same. And that's why I am sorry for him; I had never seen a man cry before. And when he's cross and hard with us people about the office I know it's only that he's really that way, but that the pain drives him to it, and he is trying to forget about everything."

The office boy told us all this in a grave manner, and his quietness evidently impressed itself on the woman in his favor, for she said nothing, and allowed him to go on.

"Sometimes I would see in the other papers that 'Mrs. Griswold, wife of Editor Griswold, of the Briggsville Bugle, is in Santa Barbara for her health,' and then you would be in Tacoma and all sorts of places; but he never spoke of you in his paper, and you never came here. I have heard talk, too, of a quarrel you two had, and—of course I have—have surmised that something was wrong. I don't know what separated you, or why you left him, or he you, and it isn't any of my business; but now you have come back to him, I hope you will stay with him."

The woman looked at Swipesey's intelligent freckled face, and saw the brightness of his small gray eyes. She was impressed with his red hair and his snub-nose. And she humored him by asking, "Is that what you would advise me to do?"

"Certainly," answered the boy, without hesitation. "That's what I would advise you to do."

"But suppose he wants me to come more than half way? Suppose, after all, he doesn't want me to stay?"

"That's all right. I'll fix that. I can manage it. He's been waiting for you a long time, I guess he's too proud to tell you to come back to him. He's upstairs now, writing a letter, and"—here Swipesey looked at her brightly—"I think it is to you. Sometimes he has started letters, which I have found in the waste-basket, torn or partly burned, beginning, 'My dearest wife,' but I don't think he has ever sent them. However, that is none of my business. But to-day what do you think he did? He sent everybody home in order to be alone that he might write. It was nothing connected with the paper, I know, for the copy is all in. I think he is writing to you upstairs to come back, and he doesn't know you are here already."

"If he will only say he was wrong, and ask my forgiveness," the woman muttered, looking out of the window at the pattering rain. Then she started up, seemingly unaware of the boy's presence. "But I mustn't ask too much. I was in the wrong as much as he."

"Now I tell you what to do," said Swipesey, with eagerness. "If you put this into my hands, we'll fix it up all right." His eyes shone, and he took a few steps forward, with his small hands clasped together and his face raised hopefully toward the woman. "You let me go up stairs and sort of prepare him. I'll not say who wants to see him, but I'll just give him a hint. And then you go up and surprise him; and if you look at him and smile, and if you tell him you are sorry, I don't think he would send you away; now, do you?"

The woman looked down at the lad, and smiled sadly at him. She could not help being amused at his eagerness to help her and the lonely man upstairs.

He seemed to divine what she was thinking of, for he said, "Oh, you mustn't think I am dipping my finger into something that ain't my business, for I should like to hear him laugh as he did a long time ago; and besides, it is not right for two people to be apart the way you and him are."

The woman laughed nervously. "I don't think you had better meddle, after all," she said. "You may be a very bright boy, but it might make him angry to think I had allowed—"

"I never set up to be bright," said Swipesey, in an injured tone. "If I was ar entire stranger he might not like it; but being on the staff, why, it's different—see?"

The woman laughed again, and then asked, "What do you propose to do?"

"Well, you sit right down in that chair again, and I'll run upstairs. I'll not be gone but a minute, and then I'll come back for you."

Before she could say a word to stop him, he had whisked out of the room, and she heard him going up the stairs two steps at a time. She sighed again, and looked down and watched the people passing.

Then Swipesey was back with a cordial encouraging: "Come along. I've fixed it. He'll see you."

And they went up the stairs—up into the office, which had become quite dark now, and was but a cheerless place at best.

Swipesey threw open the door, saying, "Here she is, sir."

The old man was scribbling. He had laid aside the typewriter for the pen, and he kept on for a moment. Then he looked up in a bewildered way, threw down his pen, rubbed his eyes, sprang up, and with a bound was across the room. "Grace!" was all he said.

And Swipesey smiled in a self-satisfied sort of way, and closing the door, left them alone. And when the editor came down stairs into the lower office a half-hour later, with a shining, happy look in his eyes, he found Swipesey sitting in the chair, with his feet high up on the desk and his hat tilted on the back of his head, buried deep in the folds of a newspaper.

"Come upstairs with me, Cox," he said, joyously. "I want to introduce you to my wife. I want everybody on the paper to know her."

"I suppose so," said the boy, discontentedly. But then he added, in his impudent way: "You needn't interdure me to her. She and me knows each other already."—Harper's Weekly.

PHOSPHORESCENCES.

Physical Nature and Internal Condition of Gases.

Of all the exciting causes of luminosity none is more powerful or more remarkable in its action than electricity. A discharge of electricity sent through a rarefied gas is attended by a glow the color of which is often characteristic of the particular gas; and not infrequently the gas continues to give out light for some time after the apparent cessation of the electrical action. By reason of the beauty and remarkable appearance of striae, or dark and light spaces, arranged in a symmetrical manner in the track of the glow and round the poles together with other manifestations, these phenomena have been the occasion of much observation and study on account of the light they are calculated to throw on the physical nature and internal constitution of gases, and on the manner in which their molecules behave under the influence of electricity and magnetism.

The phenomena observed in gases in conditions of extreme tenuity have been especially studied by Mr. Crookes. Under these circumstances the tube or vessel containing the highly-rarefied gas, if of soda glass, phosphoresces with a yellowish green light, due to the impact of the rapidly-moving molecules on the surface of the glass, and round the negative pole in the tube is a dark space with a luminous boundary, due probably to the collisions of the molecules among themselves. This molecular bombardment is capable of affording some of the most striking and beautiful examples of phosphorescence with which we are acquainted.

Substances which are phosphorescent under ordinary conditions glow with the greatest brilliancy when submitted to the negative discharge in these highly attenuated gasses. Canton's phosphorus shines with all the splendor induced by strong sunshine. Under the same circumstances the diamond, especially that from the South African fields, phosphoresces with a brilliant light-blue color. Diamonds from Golconda, however, naturally crystallized gems were found to glow with different shades of color.

The ruby, which is practically almost pure alumina, phosphoresces with a full rich red. A number of rough rubies in a high vacuum glow, when the necessary discharge plays upon them, as if they were red hot and with an illuminating effect almost equal to that of the diamond under the same conditions. The color of the ruby has apparently little or nothing to do with the chromium; pure white alumina rubies of a pale rose color, yellow and green of the "pigeon's blood" color all emit practically the same deep red glow. The artificial rubies of Messrs. Feray & Fell, which are of the same chemical nature as the natural stone, behave in precisely the same way when subjected to the discharge in a sufficiently high vacuum, showing that in this as in all other respects the natural and artificial rubies are identical in character. The sapphire, however, which in chemical composition, differs but slightly, if at all, from the ruby, gives out a bluish-gray light, while the emerald glows with a fine crimson-red color.—Good Words.

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A WIFE'S WATCHFUL EYE.

How Disraeli's Wife Kicked Over a Classic Picture in Her Bedroom

Marriage sometimes leads to an awakening of latent taste in a man, says the Art Amateur, but in Disraeli's case the wife was, if that were possible, even more Philistine than her lord. Among her extraordinary blunders Sir William Fraser relates the following while the pair were staying at a splendid country house:

"The wife of the lordly proprietor," writes the author, "was a person of exceptional refinement, and had a deep and sincere sense of propriety; she had carefully swept from the walls all pictures of a character that our less squeamish forefathers would have objected to. As it happened, in the bed-room allotted to Mr. and Mrs. Disraeli one picture remained—not in any way exceeding those works of great artists displayed in a national gallery, but of a decidedly classical character as regards drapery—such as might have attracted the attention of the gentleman who sans himself 'A British Matron. At breakfast the first morning after their arrival Mrs. Disraeli addressed the lady of the house in these words: 'Lady —, I find your house is full of indecent pictures.' Knowing well the character of their hostess, dismay might have been observed on the faces of the guests. Undaunted, Mrs. Disraeli continued: 'There is a most horrible picture in our bedroom; Disraeli says it is Venus and Adonis. I have been awake half the night trying to prevent him looking at it.' I know this to be true; the elder son of the house told it to me, who was present at breakfast."

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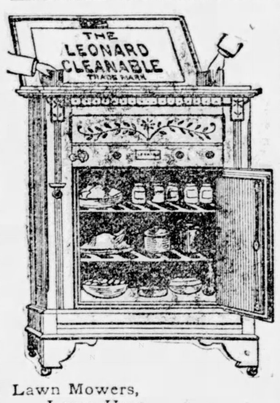

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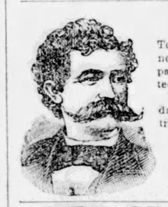

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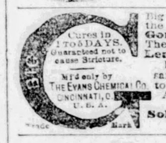

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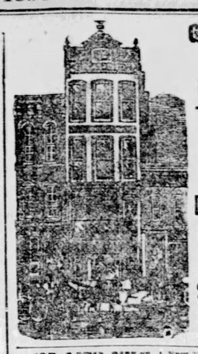

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We build Houses, buy, sell and exchange Property, and lend money. See us if we can save you money in these lines,

I. H. Detwiler & Co.,
Cor. Summit and Jefferson Sts.

Lots on Maplewood Avenue
30 Ft. Frontage, $175.

Lots on Glenwood Avenue
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CUSHING'S
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
612 Madison St.

GOLD IN IT { TIMBER AND COAL!
Ten thousand acres West Virginia timber and coal land for sale or exchange, for Toledo city property. Abstracts furnished.
Address,
THE MINNIS REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
MONROE, MICH.

Robt. McCaskey Real Estate
Office, room 1, Anderson Block, Summit st., near Madison, where I will be able to furnish the best offerings and most favorable terms to my old customers and as many new ones as wish to get homes or make investments before buying elsewhere. Call and see me. ROBT. McCASKEY

FOR SALE—
Double house and lot on Western ave, $2,500.
Cottage on South st, lot 40x215, $1,500.
Building lot on Hicks st, 30x144, $300.
House and lot on Ontario st, near Ash, $1,300.
House and lot on Orange st, near Erie, $1,000.
Handsome building lots on South st, $400.
DUCLAN ALLEN'S SONS,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance, 630½ Adams Street.

MACOMBER, MOORE & McDONNELL.
108 Summit St., near Monroe.
FOR RENT—Modern dwelling, No 1027 West Woodruff ave, 9 rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, furnace grates, natural gas; ready April 1st; $300 per annum.
FOR RENT—Modern dwelling, No 1567 Monroe st, Hicks' block, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences; $500 per annum; ready May 1st.
FOR RENT—Modern dwelling, ten rooms, all modern conveniences, on Monroe st; $600 per annum.
FOR RENT—Dwelling on Vermont ave, near Bancroft, eight rooms, good barn; $20 per month.
FOR RENT—Dwellings from $6.00 to $30.00 per month.
FOR SALE—Building lots in all parts of the city. Cottages built to order and sold on long time, and on monthly payments when desired.

CROCKER-WHEELER
PERFECTED
ELECTRIC MOTORS
From 1-12 Horse-Power Up.
Most Efficient Motor on the Market.
Merrell & Chapman
512 Madison St reet Phone 857

TAIT'S BREAD
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT

"People who walk up stairs
still carry their Mail to the Post Office. Where Elevators are used one expects to find the U. S. MAIL CHUTE and the FREE Collection Service."
If you don't find them, you should
Address CUTLER MF'G CO., Patentees, Rochester, N. Y.
The new Bee Building will be the first in Toledo to use the Mail Chute.

We have the well earned reputation of having the Largest and

NO SALE FOR HIS WOOL

No Longer a Theory but a Stubborn Fact.

An Ohio Farmer Who Finds that Protection Does Not Protect the Wool Grower.

Millersburg, Aug. 3.—A powerful argument against McKinleyism was encountered here to-day in the shape of a load of wool, which stood on the street all day like a load of pumpkins, waiting for a buyer.

Not even a bid for it was made and the owner got leave of a wool buyer to store it in his room until a buyer could be found. This is a nice state of things under the McKinley law, which was to increase the price of wool.

If wool had gone up the McKinley law would have been given as the cause, but as it has gone down they argue that it is overproduction of wool and its bad condition, etc.

McKinley said up on the lake a few days ago that if it was not for his law wool would be bringing 11 cents less. Last year in the city hall here he said that Ohio wool would bring from 35 to 40 cents this year.

Farmers have this written down against the major. Of course it will go abroad that the democratic campaign managers in Holmes county have worked a scheme to get a load of wool to stand on the streets of Millersburg all day awaiting a buyer, just as they are reported to have peddled tin cups at $1 each last year, and charging the increase to the McKinley law; but not so, because this wool stood on the streets all day, and your correspondent saw the owner and was asked to assist him in finding a buyer.

There is no telling where the majority for Campbell will stop in this county. The farmers are disgusted with McKinley, and yesterday's wool episode has intensified this feeling, as it was the subject of political talk by everybody.

IN THREE GREAT STATES.

OHIO.

Big grain warehouse burned at Arcanum.

Sandusky has a new tent of Maccabees.

The Scott Messenger has changed owners.

Bloody fight occurred last night at Chillicothe.

Samuel Lowrey was fatally hurt by cars at Shiloh.

Katie Morgan jailed for blackmail at Cincinnati.

Michael Reef was killed by a runaway horse at Dayton.

The Van Wert firemen's tournament has fizzled for good.

Efforts being made to consolidate Van Wirt republican papers.

A Delphos livery barn was totally destroyed Saturday night.

Sandusky county pioneers will hold their annual picnic August 29.

William Robertson a well-known resident of Sandusky is dead.

Miss Lena Bilman, of Wooster, was killed by a train Saturday.

The State board of equalization is practically done with its work.

Wiley, who killed Krotz at Defiance, was bound over to the grand jury.

Anthony Riley filled the legs of a potato thief full of shot, at Van Wirt.

The North Ohio District Medical society was organized at Sandusky Saturday.

Arguments for a new trial for Elliot, the Columbus murderer, will be made Wednesday.

Dr. Samuel McDonald, a leading physician of London, wants a divorce from his wife.

The Lakeside encampment will close next week and the camp meeting will begin.

The Swiss societies of Cleveland celebrated the anniversary of the founding of the Swiss republic yesterday.

Prof. C. C. Miller will deliver an address at the Huron county teachers' institute to be held at Chicago Junction August 17 to 21.

The leading oil operators of St. Marys' oil field, are looking forward with much anxiety for a belief that they think connects the St. Marys' field and the new Indiana field. If a connection is made it will make one of the most extensive fields on the globe. The wells now drilling between St. Marys and the Montpelier, Ind., field, will give a good idea of the lay of the oil producing rock.

Arrangements are about perfected for a joint meeting of the Northwestern, the Northeastern and the North Central Medical societies of Ohio in Mansfield, November 3, 4 and 5, 1891. The three societies have a membership of over 500. Congressman Harter will give the visiting doctors a reception on the night of November 3 and on the following night Senator Sherman will give them a reception.

INDIANA.

Greenfield has no public lights.

Columbus has a new street car line.

Valparaiso will have new waterworks.

Grasshoppers are doing much damage in Allen county.

A number of skilled marksmen from Greenfield, O., Union City and other points, will attend the rifle-shooting tournament at Richmond on the 12th inst.

A skilful forger in Lafayette township, Allen county, wrote letters of recommendation for country lads to secure employment with the Nickel-Plate railway, to which the name of T. E. Ellison, solicitor of the road, were forged.

P. J. Emmert, of Lawrenceburg, has added his name to the list of railway inventors. He has invented an automatic electrical railway indicator, which will not only indicate the time of passing trains, but will also record their exact position on the line. Those who have examined the working model claim that the contrivance is what railway officials have been wanting for years as a safeguard against the fallibility of careless operators.

MICHIGAN

Romeo will issue bonds for water works.

John Belmont fell under a horse's feet at Newago and was badly hurt.

A tramp went fooling around Mrs. Wm. Coombs, when she was alone at her home in Sturgis. She took a clothes pounder to him and he is now in Centerville jail awaiting trial in the circuit court.

A miner put on diver's suit and went down into the burning Republic mine yesterday. His report seems to show that the first statements of the damage inflicted by the fire was not so much overdrawn after all. The flames are down as far as the sixth level, and it is said that a quarter of a million dollar's worth of damage has already been inflicted.

Had to Release Him.

New York, Aug 3.—Samuel Sickerman, alias Frank Suerman, who arrived as a stow-away from London a few weeks ago, and who was prevented from landing by Assistant Immigration Commissioner O'Beirne until he secured proof that he was a native of this country, was discharged in the tombs police court this morning.

After the boy was permitted to land he was arrested on a telegram from the chief of police from Chicago, who said he was wanted there for stealing $100 from the Chicago Brush company.

He was confined in the tombs awaiting a requisition until this morning, when word was received that the grand jury failed to indict him.

HE IS A BUSY PRELATE.

Something About the Daily Life of Archbishop Corrigan.

One of the busiest churchmen in this country is the prelate who stands at the head of the largest diocese in the United States. Archbishop Corrigan has nearly five hundred priests under his jurisdiction—half as many as existed throughout the entire country in the year 1830.

The duties of an ecclesiastical dignitary are many and arduous. They consist of two kinds, private and public. The former are similar to those incumbent on every priest, and consist of certain daily exercises of piety, principally the recitation of the divine office which is composed of passages taken from the Old and New testaments, and from the liturgy of the church.

Every priest is bound under a strict obligation to the recitation of the office, which takes from one hour to an hour and a half, daily.

The public duties of the archbishop consist in the visitation of the churches, administration of confirmation and orders and general supervision of the diocese. Not only is the prelate at the head of his diocese, but he is also chief of the ecclesiastical province of New York, which comprises the suffragan sees of Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Albany, Buffalo, Ogdensburg and Syracuse. As such he presides over provincial councils, and may be appealed to within his province in judicial matters.

The Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan arises at an early hour in the morning and spends a considerable time in devotional exercises, consisting of his daily meditations, the celebrating of the mass and the canonical hours. At 10 o'clock his grace gives audience and attends to the multitudinous callers, who are by turns admitted to his presence. He receives his visitors in the spacious parlors of his residence, or, if they are priests of his diocese, they are frequently admitted to his study. All are received with a gracious smile and listened to with the greatest attention by the distinguished prelate, although the time of his grace is exceedingly limited. The hours of audience last till noon.

After dinner the archbishop generally takes a walk either in Fifth or Madison avenues, and in this custom resembles Cardinal Gibbons, who is to be seen every day walking down Charles street, Baltimore, and the venerable Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, who is also a great walker.

The archbishop may also be seen some afternoons walking up and down outside of the cathedral reciting his office.

This daily routine is frequently modified by special duties. Thus, on the principal feasts of the year he officiates, or assists at solemn services in the cathedral. He is frequently absent from his home at different parishes of his diocese to administer confirmation, or to visit the churches to inquire into their condition. The two summer months, July and August, form an exception. During this time the archbishop takes a short vacation of about two weeks.

He is frequently present at extraordinary celebrations at various churches of the diocese.

His every-day attire is a black cassock lined with purple, and with buttons of the same color. Suspended from his neck by a gold chain is the episcopal cross, which is an exquisite piece of workmanship. A purple sash completes this simple costume.

When the archbishop officiates at solemn services he is clad in full pontifical robes.

The archbishop is now almost 52 years of age, being born in Newark, N. J., Aug. 13, 1839. His early education was received at St. Mary's college, Wilmington, Del., where he displayed even then remarkable ability. He was graduated from Mount St. Mary's, Emmetsburg, Md., in 1859, with distinguished honors. Archbishop Corrigan was one of the 12 students who just entered the American college at Rome when he was ordained to the priesthood in 1863.

In rapid succession new honors were conferred upon him, receiving the degree of D. D. in 1864, and appointed to the chair of dogmatic theology and sacred scripture in Seton Hall college, Orange, N. J., and in 1868 becoming its president.

In all his duties Dr. Corrigan showed a combination of firmness and gentleness which commanded the admiration of his ecclesiastical superiors. His power of administration and his liberality were notable.

In October, 1873, Pope Pius IX appointed Dr. Corrigan to the see of Newark, and during his administration many Catholic institutions were introduced and nomenal rapidity. In 1885 Archbishop Corrigan became metropolitan of the diocese of New York and the chief spiritual ruler of one of the most important dioceses in the world.

The archbishop has the art of convincing and stimulating when in the pulpit, and the modulations of a voice trained in the best schools give variety and interest even to the most abstract and theological theme. His grace has a keen interest in modern literature.

The Fourth Provincial Council and Fourth Synod of New York were principally influenced by him. He has prepared a manual on the regulation of such assemblies.—N. Y. World.

"TWAS EVER THUS."

A Would-Be Public Benefactor Who Was Not Appreciated.

"Please give me a dime."

I was seated in the Mall at Central Park looking at the statue of "Robbie" Burns and thinking thoughts that many a man has thought before about his illstarred life when my reveries were thus turned into another channel. I didn't like it.

"Why the devil should I give you a dime?" I replied sharply, hoping thereby to get rid of him.

But it didn't have the desired effect. He wasn't an everyday sort of tramp, although his apparel was shabby enough. There was a mouldy air of better days about him. He heaved a whisky-tainted sigh, and seating himself alongside of me —I couldn't resent that, because he had just as much right to a seat as I had—he began to unfold his tale.

"I recognize in you," he began, "a kindred spirit. I, too, am a worshipper at the shrine of genius. Nothing delights me so much as to see the memory of great men fittingly honored. Years ago, in a fit of generous enthusiasm I conceived a scheme which, had it been favorably received, would have filled this park and all other parks and public squares in the land with statues of mankind's greatest benefactors.

"But pardon me," he added, interrupting his narrative, "do you happen to have the mate to that cigar about you?"

I told him that I hadn't.

"Well, never mind, I ain't particular; I'll take a chew of tobacco, if you happen to have it."

I told him I had none.

Another whisky-tainted sigh impinged itself upon my olfactory organs, and then he continued:

"Nothing so helps a man to rise superior to the petty and soul enthralling concerns of every day life as the contemplation and study of true greatness. To assist in the attainment of that lofty state of mind there is nothing so effective as the presence of the counterfeit presentments of men who have towered like sunkissed mountain peaks above their fellows. With that conviction strong upon me I abandoned the haunts of men and gave myself up to thought. In due time the inspiration came. At the lowest estimate there are four million men in this country who get shaved by barbers on an average three times a week. At an absurdly low estimate that involves an expenditure of 50 cents a week by each man. That, sir, as I have proven over and over again, amounts to $1,200,000 a week, or $62,400,000 a year.

"Just think of it! All that money practically thrown away. I proposed that these four millions should form a vast 'anti-shave' or 'shave yourself' association, and that the money thus saved should be put into a fund to purchase statues for beautifying our parks and places for public resort. All the reward that I asked was that I should be made the treasurer of the fund. Had the scheme been carried out the artistic beauties of ancient Greece would be as nothing compared with ours. But my scheme fell unheeded on the miserable horde of mercenary self-seeking men who libel this country by calling themselves Americans. That was 15 years ago. As you may perceive, if you observe me closely, I have not shaved from that day to this. I tried to be a public benefactor. Society scornfully rejected my offering. Therefore, society owes me a living. And that, sir, is why I ventured to ask you for a dime."

"Hi, there! get out of this," harshly exclaimed a park policeman who had upon us unawares. "Didn't I tell you I'd give you a taste of me club if I caught you around here again?"

"Shades of Scott and Burns and Shakespeare!" muttered the tramp as he shuffled off. "Has it come to this—that your most ardent devotees should be the sport and jest of a sparrow cop?"—N. Y. Herald.

The belief lately discussed that great battles are followed by great rains are very old. After describing the battle in which Marius defeated the barbarians at Aquæ Sextiæ Plutarch says: "It is observed, indeed, that extraordinary rains generally fall after great battles; whether it be that some deity chooses to wash and purify the earth with water from above, or whether the blood and corruption, by the moist and heavy vapors they emit, thicken the air, which is liable to be altered by the smallest cause."

The manufacture of street paving blocks is a new industry at Muskegon.

HANGING BY THE GILLS,

Figuratively Speaking, on the Way to Detroit.

A Rush Such as Has Not Been Seen Before—Scenes at the Union Depot—Accident on the C., H. & D.—Notes.

Passenger men have been hustling for G. A. R. business for several months, but they never for once supposed that they were biting off a bigger chunk than they could possibly masticate.

That is just the state of affairs, and any one doubting the assertion, can satisfy themselves by visiting any of the passenger depots, especially the Union depot.

Such a jam and rush has not been known in the passenger business for years. Old passenger men say that they never knew of such travel to one point.

All the roads in the country are in close quarters for coaches, and every piece of equipment, no matter how old, is being pressed into service.

One road contracted for 85 coach loads and at the time only had 45 coaches available. The management expected of course to be able to borrow enough to accommodate all the business that could be scraped up, feeling certain that their line was the only one that would do any business. However, when they came to borrow the coaches, they found that other roads were in a like predicament and wanting to borrow coaches.

Another line reported 100 people left on the platform this morning after the train had left the station.

A general passenger agent this morning said that after they had declined to accommodate the people any further, parties asked them to put on freight cars, anything, just so they could leave.

The scene at the Union depot almost beggars description. The spacious waiting rooms early this morning were crowded to suffocation and have been so all day. It was simply impossible for the officials to preserve any kind of order. People boarded trains right or wrong just so they were going to Detroit.

Trains pulled out of the station with people hanging on the steps, tender, and every other conceivable point, and agents report that the people pile on every train that passes the station whether it be a G. A. R. train or not. Even the solid vestibule trains failed to escape, and many of them went through crowded from the engine to the rear steps of the last coach.

The Central Traffic association took steps to avoid this rush by authorizing the sale of tickets from points a distance of 150 miles from Detroit on Saturday.

It is expected that freight trains will be pressed into service by the crowds.

Into an Open Switch.

An accident occurred on the C., H. & D. railroad this morning which might have resulted seriously.

A passenger train that arrives in this city early in the morning, came in this morning in two sections, both being four hours late. The first section consisted of 14 coaches crowded to standing room.

At the Smith bridge works the train struck an open switch and the engine and six cars were derailed. The engineer succeeded in stopping the train before any damage was sustained, but none too soon, as the people were greatly excited, and an instant later would have been jumping from the cars.

A Good Showing.

The Clover Leaf earnings for July show a splendid increase over the corresponding month of last year.

1891	$176,565 69
1890	133,303 37
Increase	43,262 32

Monthly Earnings.

The following is the comparative statement of the earnings of the T. & O. C. and T., C. & C. for July:

T. & O. C.	
1890	$144,772 40
1891	136,978 50
Decrease	$7,393 90
T. C. & C.	
1891	$30,849 50
1890	28,108 47
Increase	$1,741 03

Cinders.

Nothing heard around railroad offices but G. A. R. business.

D. D. Davis, auditor of the Clover Leaf, spent Sunday in Battle Creek.

C. E. Durrow, traveling passenger agent of the B. & O., went through here for Detroit via the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway with G. A. R. headquarters of Washington, D. C.

The general management of the Richmond & Danville road has issued a circular to the effect that after August 1 that company would not ask for connection on passes for members of the families of employes.

S. B. Hege, city passenger agent, B. & O., Washington, D. C., went through this morning over the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway in charge of 500 G. A. R. men comprising the department of the District of Columbia.

DIFFERENCES ADJUSTED.

The Strike at the Findlay Nail Mills Settled.

Findlay, Aug. 3.—The manager of the Salem Wire Nail company of this city and the employes had a conference Saturday evening which resulted in an adjustment of the strike which has been on the past week in reference to the scale.

It is understood that the company refused to sign the scale as prepared by the Amalgamated association, but that they prepared a scale of their own which had already been agreed to by the men at Salem.

According to this scale the men are required to put in more hours but are paid better wages in proportion. It is understood that this is the scale which was adopted.

The mill will resume work to-morrow morning with about 350 employes, 50 additional having been made necessary by reason of the new machinery having been added.

ADDITIONAL SPORTING

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Corn City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Atlantics	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	7

Batteries, Atlantics, Gaffney and Detzer; Corn City, Dewett and Basso.

The Atlantics challenge the East Toledo Records or the North Toledo Blue's for a game of ball Sunday, August 9, on the Central grounds at the corner of Nebraska avenue and Hoog street, for $5 a side. Answer through Tuesday's BEE if accepted. Tuttle, manager.

The Commercials do hereby challenge the Summits, Foxes or Klien's Cadets for a game of ball Sunday, August 9, for $2.25 a side on the Pawnee's grounds.

Manager Commercials.

I Like my Wife

to use

POZZONI'S

MEDICATED

COMPLEXION

POWDER

Because it improves her looks and is as fragrant as violets.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Chain, Single Tree Irons, Etc.

BUY THE BEST which means the "BAKER"

Write to us for estimates on

SPECIAL FORGINGS.

Ask your Dealer for "BAKER" Chain and "BAKER" Clips, or write to

BAKER CHAIN & WAGON IRON MFG. CO., Allegheny, Pa.

The Air Line Junction

Never before in the history of this enterprising section of Toledo, have there been offered such inducements to the wide-awake investor in Real Estate, as are offered at present. Beautiful lots, well located and with all city advantages, are offered at prices, which property would bring, without half the advantages. The Air Line Junction has good streets and good sidewalks, elctric cars and electric lights, well drained lots and heathful neighborhood. Railroad station close at hand, city gas soon to be piped and new car shops of the Lake Shore road soon to be in full operation.

Values of property at Air Line Junction will very naturally soon advance. If you want a lot, see us soon—

We also have eight new and well built houses at Air Line Junction, besides several others within convenient walking distance of the railroad station all for sale on monthly payments.

Get our figures and own a home in a rapidly improving neighborhood.

Irving B. Hiett & Co.

213 ST. CLAIR STREET.

EXCITEMENT!

Is running high over the wonderful bargains offered in Cushing's Lawrence Ave. Sub-Division of 24 choice city lots, situated on Lawrence Ave., between Bancroft and Virginia Sts., one block from Monroe. These lots are in the most rapidly developing and by all odds the handsomest residence portion of the city, and

AT THE

low figure at which we are holding them at present, and with the improvements about to be made, they are the best investments in the Toledo market. To those desiring a home in a growing locality, where building restrictions insure a fine neighborhood, no such inducements are offered anywhere as in this sub-division The

OUTING CLUB

and the Monroe Street School are but a stone's throw from these lots, whilst the Electric Belt Line and Monroe Street Cars are within nailing distance. Call at our office and let us drive you out to see these beautiful lots before they are all gone. It will cost you nothing and we would be happy to do so.

CUSHING'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

612 MADISON STREET.

FALL, 1891.

L. S. Baumgardner & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS

Notions, Hosiery, Underwear, Pants, Shirts and Overalls.

We are now showing Full and Complete Lines of

New Fall and Winter Goods!

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

The trade are respectfully invited to inspect our stocks. All goods sold at

Lowest Market Prices!

Terms and discounts liberal. Orders solicited, promptly filled and shipped.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

L. S. BAUMGARDNER & CO.

224 and 226 Summit St., TOLEDO, O.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE. Always reliable. LADIES, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada. Pa.

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A valuable PRIVATE MEDICAL WORK sent FREE (sealed) to the unfortunate, for home-cure of Night Emissions, pimples, lost power, vital urinary drain, emaciation and other vital evils of YOUTHFUL ERROR, and all forms of

PRIVATE DISEASES.

Address DR. CLEGG, CLEVELAND, O.

THE CITY OF TOLEDO

Leaves foot of Monroe street, daily, at 9 a. m. for Put-in-Bay, returning at 6:30 p. m. local time. Fare single trip 75c. Round trip same day $1. Round trip good for season $1.25, to Cleveland $1.75, to Detroit $1, to Sandusky $1, to Lakeside $1. Round trip to Lakeside good for season $1.50. Excursion to Put-in-Bay every Sunday, fare round trip, 50c. Connect at Put-in-Bay with steamers for Cleveland, Detroit, Sandusky and Lakeside.

CALVIN CONE, Gen'l Manager.

LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE

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Save Paying Gas Bills!

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264 WEST FOURTH STREET,

CINCINNATI, - - OHIO.

AND

48 and 50 Arcade, Cleveland, O.

THE

KANSAS CITY INVESTMENT

COMPANY

Invite your attention to the opportunities they are offering to parties to secure first-class homes at small cost—something really good, with merit enough in it to attract your attention if you will only look at it. We have one hundred and fifty choice lots in Kensington Addition, between Collingwood avenue and Fulton street, which we will sell at favorable terms. The streets are graded, sewered and ready for first-class buildings. The property is restricted to buildings costing at least $2,500. You are not required to build at once, but you can secure a lot now, cheaper than you can later. The property is sure to advance in price. Look it over; or better let us show it to you. We have some very nice houses there which we would be pleased to have you inspect. If you want a home we can suit you, for we will build for you a house after plans selected by you. Call at our office for further particulars, and get plat of property.

The Kansas City Investment Co.,

GEO. M. VAN EVERA, Manager,

Superior and Madison Sts.

ACORN COOKING STOVES AND RANGES

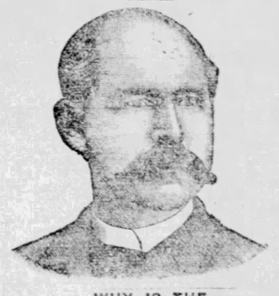
Refrigerators, Lawn Mowers, Screen Doors and Windows, Acme Mixed Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

H. E. Kuhlman & Co., 620 S. St. Clair St.

We are sole agents for W. L. Douglas Shoes. If not for sale in your place ask your dealer to send for catalogue, secure the agency and get them for you.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.



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W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY

It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet, made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and because we make more shoes of this kind than any other manufacturer, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.

$4.00 Hand-sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price, same grade as custom made shoes costing from $6.00 to $9.00.

$3.50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.

$2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they are the best for the money.

Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish, equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00.

Ladies' $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.

Caution—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

S. W. NETTLETON, 231 SUMMIT ST.
Our Agent for Toledo.

STOP.

HAVE YOU THE CATARRH?

If you have, use the WHITE INDIAN CATARRH CURE.

IT WILL CURE YOU.

It has cured and will cure when all other medicines failed.

It is warranted.

Manufactured by J. H. Andrews, M. D., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all druggists.

Price, 75 cts. per bottle.

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE

94 MILES SHORTEST LINE NEW ORLEANS TO CINCINNATI 110 MILES SHORTEST LINE CINCINNATI TO JACKSONVILLE

94 Miles the Shortest. 8 Hours the Quickest.

Cincinnati to New Orleans.

Time 28 Hours.

Entire Trains, Baggage Car, Day Coaches and Sleepers run through without change.

110 Miles the Shortest. 7 Hours the Quickest.

CINCINNATI to JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Time 28 Hours.

The Only Line running through Sleeping Cars ONLY LINE FROM CINCINNATI TO CHATTANOOGA, TENN., FORT PAYNE, ALA., MERIDIAN MISS., VICKSBURG, MISS., SHREVEPORT, LA.

20 Miles the Shortest Cincinnati to Lexington, Ky. 5 Hours Quickest Cincinnati to Knoxville, Tenn. 116 Miles the Shortest Cincinnati to Atlanta and Augusta, Ga.

114 Miles the Shortest Cincinnati to Anniston, Ala. 82 Miles the Shortest Cincinnati to Birmingham, Ala. 5 Hours Quickest Cincinnati to Mobile, Ala.

Direct connections at New Orleans & Shreveport For TEXAS, MEXICO and CALIFORNIA.

Trains leave Central Union Depot, Cincinnati crossing the Famous High Bridge of Kentucky and rounding the base of Lookout Mountain.

Pullman Boudoir Sleepers on all through trains

Over One Million Acres of land in Alabama, the future Great State of the South subject to pre-emption. Unsurpassed climate.

For Rates, Maps, etc., address

NEIL C. KERR, Central Traf. Pass'r Agent, No. 91 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

S. C. GAULT, Gen'l Manager. D. G. EDWARDS, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agent. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We build MONUMENTS

And can show as fine and original work as any firm in the country

LLOYD BROS.

1101 ADAMS ST.

Special Low Prices on Pianos at THE WHITNEY-CURRIER CO.

Inasmuch as we have not moved our place of business for more than twenty years the expense incident to tearing up and removing every two or three years has been saved. This enables us to give lower prices, better bargains and better goods than any mercantile concern who uses the necessity for "moving" as a pretext for offering what inducements. We shall continue through July and August, this year and next, to offer extraordinary inducements to buyers of pianos and organs to patronize our house. We sell the best pianos made, acknowledged and recognized as such, as well as commoner grades, such as offered by our competitors. Our price, when grade and quality is considered, is lower, by far, than has heretofore been offered by any Toledo dealer or agent.

THE WHITNEY-CURRIER CO, Entrance 219 Summit St.

DRUNKENNESS LIQUOR HABIT.

WHILE THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE DR HAINES GOLDEN SPECIFIC.

It can be given in coffee, tea, or any article of food without the knowledge of patient if necessary. It is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an confirmed wreck. 11 HAVE NO FAILS. It operates so quietly and with such certainty that the patient is not aware of the reformation is effected. 48 page book free.

To be had of J. N. REED, Druggist, Summit and Madison Sts., Toledo, O.

Perhaps I Am Speaking to You

Persons,

who intend leaving home on business or for pleasure for few days, weeks or months this summer, should have the BEE regularly mailed to them! The address can be changed as often as desired and no extra charge for mailing the papers. HAVE THE BEE WITH YOU EVERY DAY when you are away from home.

L. H. MEINERT

501—SUMMIT ST.—503

We make the following flavors in ice Creams and Ices:

ICE CREAMS.	ICES.
Vanilla,	Lemon,
Chocolate,	Orange Flower,
Coffee,	Peach,
Strawberry,	Pine Apple,
Raspberry,	Raspberry,
Pistache,	Strawberry,
Hazelnut,	Maraschino,
Tutti Frutti,	Tutti Frutti,
Neapolitan,	Apricot,
Maraschino.	Coffee,
	Cherry.

Roman Punch and Biscuit Glaces. Charlotte de Russe, in individual forms, either in paper case or in mould.

Delivered promptly to all parts of the city shipped to surrounding towns.

"WE ARE IN IT"

That is, in OUR NEW STORE with the

LATEST PATTERNS AND BEST DESIGNS!

—IN—

FURNITURE.

HILLEBRAND BROS.

635 SOUTH ST. CLAIR ST.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO INVEST IN

Furniture! Carpets! and Stoves!

At prices never heard of before. Improve the time.

Cash or Easy Payments.

JOHNSON BROS

ST. CLAIR, PERRY AND SUMMIT STS.

One block from Monroe St.

G. A. MUHME, Home Chiropodist, office 117 Summit st over Mr. Egley's shoe store, second floor. Removes Corns, Bunions and Ingrowing Nails, without leaving the feet sore. Positively cures Sweating and Odorous Feet. Examination free. Treats Chilblains and frozen feet. EMMA McCARTHY, Secy.

HAVE YOU TRIED

—THE—

A. NO. 1 PATENT Diamond Starter COMPANY

BEST FLOUR MADE?

Geo. Miller & Son, Toledo Agts.

OUR IMPROVED

WIRE SCREENS!

Are far in advance of all others in make durability. They are finished in hard or soft wood, any colored desired, with the best quality of shade cloth or hardware. Our screens slide like a sash, and may be used at top window as well as lower part. Do not disfigure your homes by cheaply made screens, but secure the best at

TOLEDO WIRE & IRON WORKS

106 SUMMIT STREET. PHONE 379

A. FORD

Manufacturer of and dealer in

STIFF AND SILK HATS!

Bleacher of Ladies' Straw Hats.

Repairing of all kinds of hats a Specialty.

208 Summit Street

The EVERETT PIANO

Mason & Hamlin, Clough & Warren.

PETER McCORMICK

414 ADAMS STREET.

FOR SUMMER SUITS

—GO TO—

W. C. SCHILL & CO.

130 SUPERIOR ST.

JEWELRY, Rodiet & Armstrong, BADGES, ETC.

10 SUMMIT STREET, Over Shasburger's

The Bee

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

Parties advertising in these columns and having the answers addressed in care of THE BEE, will please ask for check to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes.

Advertisements of Wants, For Rent, For Sale, Lost, Found, etc., not exceeding four lines (28 words), will be inserted in these columns for 20 cents a week, two weeks $1; one month $2. For one insertion 20 cents, two times 20 cents, three times 30 cents, and four times 40 cents will be charged. Over four lines at proportionate rates, payable in advance. Parties desiring situations will be given three insertions free.

No credit is allowed for advertisements ordered in for a certain number of times and stopped before expiration.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Advertisements under this head: Once, 10cts; Three times, 25cts; Six times 40cts.

AGENTS WANTED—Men of character and ability to represent the Northwestern Mutual Life Ins Co. Apply to E W Peckham, General Agent, room 14 Darst block, Toledo. 31jy2p

WANTED—SALESMEN—Men to sell line of cigars; $100 per month and expenses paid. Address, with stamp, Sumatra Cigar Co, Chicago. 31jy12p

WANTED—Three first-class men who know how to sort and tally pine lumber. Inquire at Barbour & Starr's, Summit ave. 29jy1f

BARBER—White, at once; must be first-class, single, sober man; no Sunday work; $12 week; steady job to the right man. Post-office box 854, Bellance, O. 29jy9p

WANTED—two carvers. Conant Bros Furniture Co. 1aug3

WANTED—Laborers—Pipe layers and caulkers on city pipe line, wages $1.50 to $2.50 per day. Apply room 5, 2d floor Lenk block, corner Monroe and Summit, Toledo. O. Kerlin Bros, contractors. 28jy12

WIRE WORKER—Wanted 3 experienced wire workers at the American Brass and Metal Works, Detroit, Mich. 31jy1f

WANTED—Salesmen—Permanent paying positions for intelligent workers; write at once. Elwanger & Barry, Mt Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N Y. jy22tcaug1st

SALESMEN WANTED—To sell goods by sample; big pay for workers; new goods; permanent situation; chance to build a fine trade. Model Mfg Co, South Bend, Ind. 28jy3mp

WANTED—For the United States army able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 35 years; good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance; applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits. Apply at 4th floor, Bass block, Calhoun st, Ft Wayne, Ind. 9jy6m

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—experienced girl for general housework; wages $3 per week; no washing. 2065 Ashland ave, corner Floyd. 3aug1

WANTED—A married lady who has two or three hours each day in city or country can make money by assisting me in my business. Address, with self-addressed stamped envelope, Dr Springstein's Mountain Rose, Lock Box 377, Toledo, O. 1aug2p

COOK—Wanted, a competent woman to cook, do wash and iron; good wages to the right person. Call at 2916 Vermont ave. 1aug2p

WANTED—A small girl to wash dishes. Inquire at 831 Madison st. 1aug3

WANTED—A housekeeper; a good home to the right party; must be a good cook. Call or address C Lyman, North Toledo, care A & R R crossing. 31jy4p

WANTED—A dining room girl at Wabash house; good wages. 539 Sumner st. 9th ward. 31jy6p

WANTED—Cash girl at the Criterion. Apply in person 31jy6p

NURSE—Wanted, competent nurse to take entire care of baby. Inquire at 330 12th st. 30jy6p

HOUSEWORK—wanted, good girl for general housework. 2105 Putnam st, corner Floyd st. 28jy6p

WANTED—Competent girl at 123 21st st, between Monroe and Jefferson; small family, modern conveniences, liberal wages; reference required. Mrs Geo K Detwiler. 25jy-tf

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 932 Huron st, corner Lagrange. 9june-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADRIAN, MICH—Whenever you are at Adrian be sure to stop at the Botsford house, opposite the L S & M S depot; best $1-a-day house in the city. J W Ryan, propr. 31jy1mo p

WANTED—To buy all or your old second-hand stoves, furniture and clothing of all kinds, at 719 Summit st. Ostrander & Co. Spot cash. 1aug3p

FOR RENT—Turner hall club room. Inquire Louis John, 426 St Clair st. 1aug3m

C GOOD, 731 Monroe st, near Lafayette, makes models and all kinds of light mechanical work; special attention to repairs on sewing machines, bicycles, lawn mowers, gasoline stoves, clothes wringers, scales, guns, etc. 25jy3w

MARENGO GROVE—Picnic parties will find covered wagon at Broadway street car barns; make arrangements by calling phone 1110; fare round trip 10 cents. 27jy1m

DR. MINGOS has returned to Toledo and permanently located at the corner of Summit and Oak sts; will attend all calls; special attention to chronic diseases and female troubles; consultation free. 2jy1mp

DO YOU WANT A PENSION? If you do, and have doubts as to your claim, consult J. H. Spain, corner Monroe and Market Space. Advice given free. 29jy1f

WANTED—the people to know that they can get anything they want in the line of stationary, art goods, cigars and tobacco, at Geo. T. Frey's, 611 Cherry st. 31jan1y

GEORGE W. MERRILL, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public; deeds, leases, mortgages and all legal papers executed; special attention paid to collection of commercial paper. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Room 34 Law building, corner Superior and Madison sts. jan12tf

CISTERNS of all sizes in stock or made to order, delivered in any part of city; will set in position if desired. Phone 851. The Merrell Manufacturing Co., Curtis st. 30mayly

FOR RENT—HOUSE.

COTTAGES—For rent, two of my cottages, with natural gas, corner Elm and Third sts, East Toledo, $10.50 per month each. Stephen Brophy, 44 Produce Exchange. 3aug6p

FOR RENT—One of the best corners in the city for a barber shop. Inquire of James Crowe, corner of Broadway and Segur. 3aug4p

COTTAGES—For rent, two cottages; well and cistern; will rent or lease to good tenant. 953 Wisconsin st, bet Collingwood ave and Lenk st. 1aug6p

FOR RENT—Two new 8 room houses with all modern improvements, on Lafayette st near Michigan, $20 per month. Inquire of Feilbach & Co, corner Monroe and Huron sts. 1aug6p

FOR RENT—A new two story frame house just completed, with all modern improvements, on Dorr st near Lenk st. Inquire at 921 Dorr st or of Frank Farber, 42 Market Space. 1aug6p

FOR RENT—House of 9 rooms, bath and closets, hot and cold water, natural and artificial gas; best neighborhood in city; $30. Address 2204 Jefferson st. 27jy-tf

HOUSE—For rent a house of 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, including natural gas, at 123 Superior st; special neighborhood, convenient to business. Apply to V. W. Granger, 305 Summit st. 8nov-tf

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—Laundry work, cooking or any kind of work. Call on or address room 11, Evoy block, corner Lafayette and 21st. 3aug3

WANTED—Situation by young married man; experience in wholesale and retail dry goods, notions, groceries, spice and coffee mills; will accept any honorable employment; 20 years a resident of the city, and good reference. Address C 49, Bee office. 3aug3

WANTED—Situation by boy of 17 as clerk; had some experience in drug store; lives at home. Address C 41, care Bee. 30jy6p

WANTED—Situation as cashier, stenographer, typewriter or copyist, by a well educated young lady; best of reference if necessary. Address C 25, Bee office. 24jy9

FOR RENT ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms at $1 per week. Apply to Miss Pulver on the corner of St Clair and Knapp sts. 3aug6p

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms; also unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping with use of bath. Apply at 28 Ontario st, bet Monroe and Washington. 1aug6p

NICE furnished rooms for rent, all conveniences; with or without board. Inquire 815 Oliver st. 1aug2p

ROOMS—For rent, nicely furnished rooms, at suitable for one or two gentlemen, at 415 10th st. Inquire at 1116 Adams st. 31jy6p

WANTED AGENTS.

WANTED—Our agents make $100 to $300 a month selling our goods on their merits; want country and general agents, and will take back all goods unsold if a county agent fails to clear $200 and expenses after a 30 days' trial; or a general agent more than $50, we will send large illustrated circulars and letter with a special offer to suit territory applied for, on receipt of three 1 cent stamps. Apply at once and get in on the boom. Address Renner Manufacturing Co., Curtis st. 11jy3m

LOST OR STOLEN.

LOST—$2 reward, on Broadway, a green waist with a note signed by Mrs Seaman, 1538 Broadway, Aug 1. J S Seaman. 3aug2p

LOST OR STOLEN—A pocket-leather pocket book between Hotel Hamilton and Penna Depot, containing no money but notes valuable only to owner. Suitable reward will be given for its return to Hotel Hamilton and no questions asked. 3aug2p

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Four handsome new cottages, 6 rooms each, with modern improvements, on starr ave, E T. Inquire of S Francisci at Lasalle & Koch's. 25jy6p

WANTED—TO RENT.

HOTEL—Wanted to rent, hotel or boarding house; will buy furniture, etc. Address P O Box 17, Hoytville, O. 29jy2w p

FOR SALE.

LOTS FOR SALE—For 12s and 16s about one-third paid down, the rest in monthly installments of $4; lay more convenient to go to work than many that cost from $200 to $600; there will be not far off a car shop, stone road and street cars before long, besides about 30 of 40 lots for sale on the southeast corner joining the new Findlay brickyard; they are dry enough to make a deep cellar under. Address Adolph Lietz Toledo. 3aug3

FOR SALE—New restaurant outfit at half price. Address C 39, Bee office. 3aug3

FOR SALE—Good family horse, only $50, at 1132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—Last chance, for 66 feet front by 220 feet deep, the last piece on Curtis st near the new dry goods store. Apply soon. D B Miller, 909 Curtis st. 1aug2p

IF you wish to buy a good family horse and buggy, fully equipped, at a low price, call on A Black, cor Oak and Huron sts. 1aug3

FOR SALE—A good livery stock doing a good cash business and some boarders; will lease barn for one or three years; a good chance for some one. Address C 106, Bee office. 31jy6p

FOR SALE—A one-seat phaeton, only been used two months. 324 Summit st, upstairs. 29jy6p

FOR SALE—Grocery store doing a good business and located in one of the best parts of the city; cost over $5,000 or 4,000 cash needed. Address C 35, Bee office. 24jy1f

PROPERTY—For sale, house and lot on Washington st $2,500; 7½ ft on Collingwood, near Delaware ave, at $40; 100 ft on Robinwood, near Bancroft at $30; house and lot on Lee st, 9th ward, $1,400; 3 new cottages now being built on East Broadway for $1,050 each, small down payments, balance monthly. Irving & Russell, 16 Produce Exchange. 28aug1f

LOT—For sale a beautiful lot 50x200. Call at 518 Adams street. 21mar-tf

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For city property, a 20 acre farm just outside the corporation under the influence of the lake air and well adapted for truck gardening and fruit. George L Pomeroy & Son, 414 Madison st. 9jy1m

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Thursday evening about 10 o'clock, either on an East Broadway car or in front of the Summit transfer office, an almost new silk and wooden sunshade, which slipped from a parcel. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the Bee office. A L B. 1aug2p

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—On household goods pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, room 14 Worthington block, Adams and Superior sts. 16maytf

DURING VACATION.

Summer boarder—Is this the place you advertised to have the biggest attraction of the season? Why, I can't see a tree, nor even a bush!

Farmer Grabbew—Yes, sir, this is the place. We had the biggest forest fire here for 20 years only three weeks ago.—Ex.

DIED.

CONVON—Patrick Convon, at his late residence, corner Hicks and 23d sts, Sunday at 11 o'clock a m.

Funeral from the house Tuesday morning at 8:30 and from St Patrick's church at 9 o'clock. Friends invited.

CITY NEWS.

The councilmen meet to-night.

Use Seylang's New Process bread.

$3 Trunks at Birkencamp's factory.

A gas main was laid across the canal yesterday.

That joint session of the council has not materialized.

Lakeside camp meeting opens on Thursday to last two weeks.

Gas trustees are booked for their regular weekly session to-night.

St. Cecilias elect delegates to-morrow night to the National convention.

The regular meeting of the board of education will be held this evening.

There will be a civil service examination at the government building to-morrow.

Meet your friends at train with a Carriage from Crescent Livery Co. Phone 899.

A business meeting will be held at the Oliver street Baptist church this evening.

Collars 2 cents, Cuffs 4 cents, Shirts 10 cents, at Toledo Laundry Co. Phone 438.

Our stock is always complete. Prices the very lowest. B. H. Broer, 606 S. St. Clair street.

Diamonds, largest stock at Judd's.

A new lodge of the Knights of Pythias has been authorized at Binkeslee, Williams county, with 33 members.

Toledo's Old Fellows are laboring zealously to make the encampment at Presque Isle a success. A great crowd is anticipated.

The contract for the armory building has been awarded to the lowest bidder, Mr. M. J. Graham. It is to be completed by December 1.

Rev. Father Yasbeck, the Abrabian priest, attended services at St. Francis de Sales church yesterday and a collection was taken up for his missionary work.

French Clocks at M. Judd's.

Arthur Wilberver was in police court this morning, charged with having assaulted one Henry Roe, and his case was continued until next Friday. Bail $20.

Gold and Silver watches at Judd's.

Mat Cavanaugh, arrested Saturday on a charge of petit larceny stole $15.40 from Lizzie Muntz last January. His case was continued in police court this morning until to-morrow.

Sam Samuels, a vagrant from Pittsburg, was fined $10 and costs and given 10 days in the workhouse, in police court this morning for breaking open a trunk belonging to Jeremiah Malony and stealing 15 cents out of it. Samuel's only excuse was, that he was hungry and had no money to buy bread with.

New Furniture arriving every day at M. Bartlett's Furniture Palace, 618 Jefferson.

F. S. Johnson and wife were arrested Saturday evening at their home, near the corner of Ontario and Lagrange streets, for quarreling and creating a disturbance, and were each fined $10 and costs in the police court tals morning.

J. W. Greene & Co.'s old stand at the corner of Summit and Madison streets has been vacated, and it will be at once put in shape for the Robison street car and real estate business. The Greenes are now domiciled in the Pythian castle.

A train from Tampa, Florida, was at the Union Depot yesterday, on its way to Detroit. A handsome fruit display will be made. The Florida people were shocked at the cool weather prevailing in the north, and were wrapped in overcoats.

Our Fall styles are the prettiest and the prices lowest in the city. Bartlett's Furniture Palace, 618 Jefferson street.

The following drunks were disposed of in the police court this morning: John Johnson, costs; Mary McDowell, costs; James McGovern, $5 and costs; and George Mitchell, costs. Mary McDowell was also fined $10 and costs for being a common prostitute.

Try the celebrated Rose brand hams, bacon and dried beef; also fresh, salt and smoked meats, sausage, etc., at Jacob Folger's, South St. Clair street.

New coverings for old frames; have your goods remodeled at Bartlett's, 618 Jefferson street.

Lewis Shover, who was arrested last week for stealing the lawn mower from Mr. Pieatt, of 706 Locust street, and selling it to a man on Bancroft street, was fined $40 and costs and given 30 days in the workhouse by Judge Sala this morning. Shover is an old offender.

Many Americans who go abroad for a time, live in London. Many others stay at home all the time, enjoying the consolation of a Smoketto cigar, that gives a 10 cent smoke for a nickel.

Stowe's Colossal Circus at Presque Isle all this week, which includes the Wonderful Elliott Family in their marvelous feats on bicycles, unicycles, etc. Don't fail to see this great show of trained animals, etc. Two performances daily at 2 and 8 p.m.

Paving of Ash street will be finished today.

Business before the board of councilmen to-night is largely of a routine character.

The Sandusky Register says that the Lenk Wine company placed 2,345 gallons of brandy in the bonded warehouse at that point on Saturday.

The Army of the Cumberland reunes at Columbus, September 16 and 17. Last year's meeting was in Toledo.

The Presque Isle company propose to have a Pythian day, August 20, and are inviting the neighbornood to attend. An interesting order of amusements is on the schedule.

The drainage of St. Clair street, from Jefferson to Monroe, is being improved in connection with the pavement. It has been very unsatisfactory for some time.

Mrs. M. Connell, of Maumee avenue, will entertain the Immaculate Conception Mite Society on Wednesday evening. The meeting of last week was postponed on account of the rain.

There were very few new cases in police court this morning, the result of a quiet Sunday. The court room was well filled, however, with visitors anxious to see Michael Ganslein, who had his preliminary hearing.

Water pipe is being laid on Vance street between Lenk and Collingwood avenue.

Wm. Polley took out the only building permit since last report—a cottage on Warren street, to cost $400.

Messrs. R. H. Bell, C. W. Bond and Robert Barber are assessing sewer 367 in Fitch street, at the council chamber to-day.

The fire commissioners met in regular monthly session Saturday afternoon. Only routine business was transacted, save an order to enter suit against the natural gas trustees for compensation for a broken cable destroyed by the contractor in laying pipe at Bowman street.

We will make extra inducements for those who wish to furnish their homes; get prices and styles at Bartlett's Furniture Palace, 618 Jefferson street.

Rev. P. P. Pope will dedicate the new Methodist church at Bradner on the 23d inst., and one at Grand Rapids Sept. 6. This makes 16 new churches which have been dedicated on the Toledo district during the four years of Mr. Pope's eldership, which is a pretty good record.

"Oh, if I had only taken this medicine earlier in life, what years of suffering it would have saved me!" was the touching exclamation of one who had been cured of rheumatism by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Scores of such cases are on record.

Idlewild for Detroit and G. A. R. Encampment, August 4, 5 and 6. Leaves her dock, foot Jefferson street at 7:30 a. m., city time. Fare round trip $1.00. Tickets good to return until Aug. 20.

CONVICT FARM HANDS.

Texas Finds Her Sugar Plantation a Decided Success in Every Way.

Some twenty miles from Houston, in Fort Bend county, Texas, on the banks of the Brazos River lies a tract of land of about three thousands acres known as "The Harlem Plantation." It is here that the State of Texas has for the past four years been making a humane effort to ameliorate the condition of her convicts.

The overcrowding of prisons is one of the vexed questions of the day, and in a State of the large area and population of Texas it is one of ever increasing urgency. In 1887 the Penitentiary Commissioners were confronted by it. After due deliberation they decided upon an experiment, which, though it called for a large outlay on the part of the State, gave promise of such success as to justify it. The Harlem plantation was selected as the locality, and the State purchased it from its owners as it stood, with 2,850 acres of land, 100 mules and horses, 250 hogs, 90 head of cattle, machinery, mills, &c., for $1,000,000.

The land lies in what is known as the "Sugar Bowl" of the State, and the crops of sugar, cotton and grain raised on it for the past four years bear ample testimony to its fertility.

Between seventy-five and eighty convicts were transferred from close confinement of the State Prison at Huntsville and given employment in the fields and mills of the Harlem plantation. That they greatly prefer the latter occupation is evident in itself of its success in the direction of rehabilitation, but, of course, this must be perforce a secondary consideration in these practical days. The State of Texas could not afford to lose money annually even in so good a cause, and many wiseacres predicted at the outset that such would be the case. Happily the results do not bear them out. The net profit on the farm in 1887 were $10,502; in 1888, $53,852; in 1889, $28,378, and in 1890, $65,258, making a total of $167,990. Deduct cost of farm, live stock and permanent improvements, amounting to $147,856, and there is a clear profit of $20,125!

Some curious agricultural facts have been demonstrated in the experience of these four years, among others that there is more profit in sugar than in cotton, the latter yielding in 1888 a net profit of $91 per acre, and the sugar the surprising sum of $167 per acre. In 1889 the difference was not so great, and last year it stood—cotton, $32; sugar, $193.50. This does not include the bounty under the McKinley bill, which amounted to $26,000 additional. The Harlem farm has paid for, stocked and equipped itself in four years, and now represents a valuation of $2,000,000. The improvements are substantial and permanent.

There is a sugar house, cotton gin, grist mill, cooper and blacksmiths' shop, a narrow gauge road traverses the estate and conveys the products to the Southern Pacific Railroad, by which they are forwarded to Houston and placed on the market.

The success of this enterprise has been so great that a committee, appointed by the Governor is now in treaty for two more plantations to be conducted under the same system.—N. Y. Herald.

Taking Things Easy.

A mother's life is so engrossing a one with care of children, etc., that we publish the following for those mothers who like to "take things easy."

Mrs. Cutler, 2821 Mt. Vernon street, Philadelphia, writes: "I have used Dr. Hand's Pleasant Physic for my baby and deem it a splendid medicine. I can recommend it for constipated children. My sister has used the Cough and Croup Medicine and likes its effects very much." 25 cents per bottle, and these various remedies are of rare service for young children.

For sale by R. C. Spohn, D. Harpster & Co., Bower & Friedrich, Geo. C. Nill, Thos. Vanstone.

Lamson Bros. have a good line of Jackets and Wraps for the cool evenings.

For the C. A. R.

Robison cars start at 4:30 a. m. to accommodate all.

Attention G. A. R.

The Michigan Central railroad will run a special train to Detroit, leaving Toledo at 6 a. m., standard time, Tuesday, August 4, for the accommodation of Volunteer and Toledo Posts. Tickets for this special train must be purchased at Gates' ticket office, Boody house. Tickets will be good to return on any regular train till Aug. 10.

An opportunity to get late Summer Hats and Bonnets at a bargain is now offered, as room is needed for Fall stock. Special Closing Sale of Trimmed Work Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.

MRS. F. L. GREGORY,
229 Superior Street.

Our Address

Is now "Pythian Castle," where we have a complete stock of Kranich & Bach, Stultz & Bauer and Conover Pianos.
J. W. GREENE & Co.

Lamson Bros. are offering great bargains in Embroidered Black Dress Flounces

Lamson Bros. show the best value in Black Silks.

Lamson Bros. have lots of Dress Goods Remnants left cheap.

SPORTING.

Games Yesterday.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	Pitchers—	R	H	E	BB	SB
St. Louis	Easton—	8	14	1	1	3
Boston	Buffinton—	5	8	3	3	4
Cincinnati	Dwyer—15	13	0	2	2	3
Washington	Ehret—9	4	5	2	2	7
Columbus	Dolan—	2	8	3	3	2
Baltimore	McMahon—	5	7	1	3	6
Louisville	Meekin—	5	11	3	2	2
Athletics	Weyhing—	8	8	1	1	7

National League.

	W.	L.	P.	Per cent
Chicago	51	32	83	.614
Boston	46	34	80	.575
New York	43	33	76	.566
Cleveland	42	43	85	.494
Philadelphia	38	45	83	.469
Brooklyn	37	45	82	.368
Cincinnati	35	49	84	.417
Pittsburg	33	48	81	.407

American Association.

	W.	L.	P.	Per cent
Boston	59	28	87	.678
St. Louis	58	32	90	.644
Baltimore	48	36	84	.571
Athletics	43	39	82	.524
Columbus	43	44	87	.494
Cincinnati	39	48	87	.448
Washington	29	54	83	.349
Louisville	30	61	93	.323

Amateur.

J. Welsb, of the "Futures" is a corker.

The Foxes' have signed Hirth to play center.

J. Hahn of the Futures is a great catcher.

M. Levi, of the Futures, is a coming pitcher.

The Futures are composed of a good lot of players.

The Emmet's defeated the Atlanta's yesterday by a score of 16 to 7.

The Auburndales are the strongest amateur base ball club in the city.

Rodgers and Corn Citys play Sunday, August 9, on the Pagetown grounds, for $5 a side.

The Independents claim the game from Emersons for not showing up on Sunday morning.

The Auburndales claim the game from the Maroons 9 to 0 for not appearing on the grounds.

A. J. Watts, who has been enjoying a pleasant visit the past week with his parents in Tiffin, has returned this morning.

The Futures challenge the Athletics for a game of ball on the Union depot grounds for Sunday, August 9. Amount to be agreed upon.

An important meeting of the Futures will be held Wednesday, August 5, at the usual meeting grounds. All members attend. Manager Futures.

The Foxes' challenge the Eighth Ward Heroes for a game of ball on our grounds for $2.25 Sunday August 9.

MANAGER FOX'S B. B. C.

The Mascots challenge any club in the city under 15 years of age August 9, for $1 a side on the Wabash grounds. If accepted answer through the BEE.

The Daubers challenge the Foxes for a game of ball to be played on the Foxes' grounds Sunday for a purse of $2.50 or $3 a side. Game called at 3 p. m. sharp.

The Ironville Unions beat the First Ward Spauldings 26 to 6, the biggest kickers in the city. Mack Scanlon, captain; Jack Lyons, manager, of the Ironville Unions.

The Rodgers claim a game on the Starrs for refusing to play on their grounds 9 to 0. Wonder why the Starrs can hold the championship, that is the way by keeping it on the poster.

We, the Auburndales, challenge any club in the city for the championship of the city. Game to be played on the Auburndale grounds. Good treatment guaranteed. Manager of Auburndales.

Every member of the Rodgers Base Ball club is earnestly requested to attend special meeting Monday, August 3, 7:30 p. m., corner Woodruff and Wakeman street. John Hickey, captain; John Finn, manager.

A large audience witnessed a great game of ball between the "Futures" and the "Coil's Colts" on the Union depot grounds. It resulted in the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R.	H.	E.
Futures	0	1	0	1	5	0	1	1	3—12	8	4
Coil's Colts	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1— 6	3	8

Battery for Futures—Levi and Hahn; Coil's Colts—Miscall and Hefferu. Umpire—Joe Farber.

The Foxes' defeated the Speranzas in an interesting game of ball yesterday by the following score by innings:

Foxes	5	8	3	1	0	3	0	4	4	—28
Speranzas	0	3	1	7	1	0	0	0	4	—16

Hits for Foxes, 20; errors, 6; hits for Speranzas, 9; errors, 12.

The feature of the game was Hirth's batting, making one home run and four singles.

Batteries for Foxes, Bremaben, Robertson and Thompson.

Speranzas, Maher, Molly, Burch and Jones.

Among the Yachts.

The Scud returned from a cruise Saturday.

The Shamrock is cruising about the islands.

The Lulu went to Guard Island Sunday with a party of gentlemen.

The Ospray left Saturday evening for Put-in-Bay and the Oberon started yesterday morning for a cruise.

The Cumaba was out with a party yesterday and to-day she started for Detroit, and will go from there to the St. Clair Flats.

The steam yacht Spray has had her machinery repaired so that now her running is a big improvement over what it formerly was. She run down to Cedar Point yesterday.

Headache, neuralgia, dizziness, nervousness, spasms, sleeplessness, St. Vitus dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at druggists; by mail 10c. Miles Med. Co., Elkhart, Ind.

We Are In

Our elegant new quarters on the ground floor, Pythian Castle. Come and see us.
J. W. GREENE & Co.

Water and Shade.

No farmer can expect to secure the best results from the stock interests of the farm unless there is special attention given to securing ample shade and water supply for the stock during the hot season of the year. A very comfortable and cheap shade may be provided for the hogs by building a low shed, not more than three feet high—lower will do—cover this with any kind of old material, hay or straw, the more it leaks through the better; the ground will be moist and cool, but not sufficient to be made a mud hole. Dry, close pens are no advantage to hogs in very hot weather and the shade of a barb-wire fence has no special advantages worth naming. A thick cluster of trees can soon be had in the hog-lot that will answer very well for shade. Black locust, soft maple, or box elder will make rapid growth and excellent shade, and will not need protection more than two years by fence until it may be thrown open to the hogs. Trees are not injured by hogs after they are large enough to withstand the usual rubbing and scratching that hogs are accustomed to doing. The rooting and almost constant presence of the hog seems to be an agreeable kind of cultivation for trees, and they thrive when planted in the hog-lot.

Cattle, sheep and horses do well when shaded by a clump of trees growing on some high, airy knoll. Such locations are less frequented by flies, mosquitoes and troublesome insects than the lower marshy places, consequently these animals will always seek a place of rest free from their tormentors, or the most so of any in the pasture. The high locations are objected by many on account of accidents from lightning and storm. Opinion is about equally divided on this, however, and it cuts no figure with men who are aiming to get the greatest results by giving their stock the best care and attention possible. The matter of water is very important, both as relates to quantity and quality. There can be no question as to the superiority of well water over that of the stagnant pool or the sluggish, muddy article that is found in many of our prairie streams, where stock are obliged to wade down into a deep ravine through the black mud to get it.

Stock of all kinds should have water at their disposal at all times. This thing of watering morning and evening will keep stock alive, but you can not expect the best results in flesh production or in milk. Prepare shade and a full and free supply of water. It will pay you. Attend to it at once.—Philadelphia Record.

For the C. A. R.

Robison Cars start at 4:30 a. m. to accommodate all.

Lamson Bros. never have Special Sales; their prices are always as low as the lowest

Steamers Idlewild and Arundell will remain in Detroit Wednesday evening until after the Fireworks display. The Arundell is well provided with staterooms, which should be engaged promptly if wanted.

ONLY ONE LEFT STANDING.

It Was His Long Odds Horse, But There Was a Slip After All.

One hears some very odd stories of a gambler's experience in the various pool rooms of a city, where men bet between races while away time by making confidants of strangers, for racing, like politics, makes strange bed-fellows.

Most of these reminiscences are about the narrator's ill luck.

"I have heard a good many hard turns in this line," he said, "Dead sure things gone wrong! Copper fastened cinches left at the post. And all that sort of demoralizing business, but an experience I had in Chicago a few years ago beat all else hollow in a long and by no means uninteresting career of playing horses.

A Run of Bad Luck.

It was at the time when hurdle races were more in vogue than they are now. I was in one of the pool rooms out there one terribly stormy day and had been playing in the very worst kind of luck. Every horse I bet on seemed to get beaten by a neck, nose or eye lash. When I entered the place I had a good big roll of bills and felt quite confident of coming off a winner. As I lost I kept up my courage, saying, 'Your turn must come, old man, so keep a stiff upper lip.'

"Accordingly the more I lost on one race the harder I plunged on the next. I couldn't keep up with the procession, however, and when the fifth race had been finished I found myself with only $20 left out of some hundreds.

"The sixth was a hurdle race with thirteen starters. How well I remember that thirteen. I at once became superstitious. 'I shall play the thirteenth horse,' I said, 'no matter what odds there are against it.'

When I looked at the blackboard my resolution nearly left me, for, to my dismay, I found that the brute was the extreme outsider. There was 50 to 1 against him. I hesitated some little time while I handled those $20, the only money I had in this cruel, wild world and not one friend in its vast extent upon whom I could call for pecuniary aid in case of going broke.

"Should I play that old plug, and if I did should I venture my little all? Luck was 'dead' agin me, I fully realized that. I hadn't picked a single winner in the whole card.

"What should I do? Would the odds go down to indicate that some one else was backing the horse? Some fool like myself, fascinated by the size of the prize in the event of success. I wanted some company in my misery. I didn't care who he was or what he was, or if there was only one in the whole crowd who would take the risk.

"I waited in vain. I stood alone in my folly. The odds went up to 60 to 1. Every other horse of the thirteen had some backing; mine had absolutely none.

"'Well, here goes,' I said in desperation at last, and plunked down my $20. As the bookmaker said '$1,200 to $20' he looked at me as if I were an escaped lunatic and laughed.

"They're Off.

"I felt angry enough to knock him down, but at that moment the telegraph ticker began to click and the cry 'They're off!' was heard.

"I need not tell you what a jackass I considered myself just then nor what pictures of hardships floated through my mind as I saw my last dollar gone on such a fool's selection.

"It was only a desperate man's interest I took in the race. I felt I couldn't win—felt it, sir, in every particular bone in my body.

"The muddy track made it hard for the horses to keep their footing, and I was not at all surprised, as the description of the race was called off, to hear of one horse after another taking a tumble. The only thing that kept me wondering was how my old dub wasn't among the number on his back in the mud.

"What was my astonishment when the stretch was reached to hear that of the four horses that remained on their feet mine was one.

"Would I win after all? I tried to banish such foolish thoughts, but of course I couldn't. Another horse went down. It wasn't mine. They were in front of the last hurdle, the pool room man next called out.

A Startling Surprise.

"'Great Scott! two more had fallen. Which? A moment of agonizing suspense, and then—well, sir, pardon my emotion. Even at this day," the stranger said, trembling, "I cannot think of it without getting excited."

"Your horse, of course, was one of the two which had gone down this time," I interposed.

"No, sir," slapping his knee with a great whack. "He alone remained on his fourlegs—he won, sir."

"And you had broken your bad luck, so you stepped up and got your money and blessed the number thirteen," said I, anticipating him.

"No, sir," he exclaimed, getting as angry as he had been excited before. They wouldn't pay the money, sir; said that the rules of their — — house were to the effect that two horses must be standing up at the finish or the bets didn't go. They condescended to give me my $20 back, but I couldn't by argument or threats, get them to change their decision. Clear steal? Well, I should say so, sir. I've never gotten over it, but I might have known my luck would down me."

And he turned his attention to the Fourteenth street "commission man," who then began to describe the race in progress at the time.—N. Y. Herald.

The corner of Broadway and 29th St., is a location well adapted for a hotel such as is the Sturtevant House. Its proprietors can never tell how much of their success is due to the fact that they are so favorably situated.

Lamson Bros. are headquarters for bargains in Curtains.

Arundell for Detroit and G. A. R. Encampment August 4 and 5. Leaves her dock, foot Jefferson street, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., city time. Fare for round trip, $1.00. Tickets good to return until August 20.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

MCGLYNN'S AMBULANCE SERVICE.

McGlynn's ambulance service is now the finest and most complete in the state. He has gone to a great deal of expense to arrange all details of the service so that it is on an equal with the largest cities in the country. The best horses and most careful drivers and attendants to be found are connected with the service. Those in charge are familiar with every portion of the city, and a telephone message to arbring the ambulance to where it is needed in the shortest possible time. The office is centrally located so that the ambulance can reach all portions of the city in a few minutes. Phone 1055 or call at 422 Summit street.

This ambulance is the only one located on this side of the river and in the central part of the city, 442 Summit street, hence of necessity it can but give the most prompt service. Everyone employed around places of danger should get its phone number (1055) securely in their mind.

We have the best Teas for the least money in the city.
BALLARD & PIERCE.

The time to get Furniture below cost is now at Hager's Closing Out Sale.

HAGER'S Closing Out Sale is nohumbug. "Everything goes" below cost.

HUDSONS * CLOTHIERS

BLACK WORSTED SUITS

IN

IMPORTED AND BEST AMERICAN FABRICS.

Our stock of Fine Dress Suits, $20 and $25, includes the Celebrated English Clay and Finest Riverside Worsteds. These suits are nicely made, trimmed in the best manner, bound that with fine quality braid, and are beyond question the best suits to be found at the price.

BLACK WORSTED SUITS, $15.00.

We make a good effort here. Our suits at the price are the best things in the country. They are of a very fine quality--Riverside worsteds. We have found that they give our customers the very best satisfaction. You will find them in our stock every day of the week the year round.

BLACK WORSTED SUITS, $10 AND $12

In Frocks and Sacks, every suit all wool. Through large buying for our many stores, in these as in other goods, we are always able to give our customers the best qualities.

FALL STYLES IN STIFF HATS

Complete new stock. All new shapes. Our Hats at $3.00, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.50 are the Best Hats in the Market, and are fully one-third better than the same priced Hats you will get elsewhere.

NOVELTIES IN BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS.

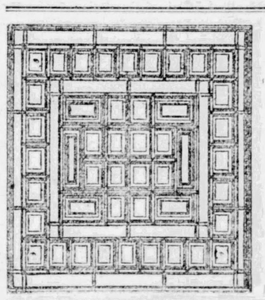
HUDSONS * CLOTHIERS

461 and 463 SUMMIT, COR. ADAMS.

BROS

The Alteration Sale will continue until the improvements are all completed. Every yard of goods and every article is included. Everything must go.

NEUHAUSEL BRO'S



Steel Ceiling!

Ask your Architect to specify the Kinnear Ceiling. It will not Crack or F